

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Western Canada

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, AUGUST 25, 1909

No. 883

PAINT

WITHOUT OIL

AND

DO YOUR OWN PAINTING

A prominent manufacturer has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it

POWDER PAINT

All that is required is Cold Water to make a paint Weather Proof, Fire Proof and as durable as any oil paint. It adheres to any surface, stone or brick. Spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about $\frac{1}{4}$ as much. A farmer can paint his house, barns and fences at very little outlay. One coat is equal to two coats of oil paint. Write

POWDER PAINT CO.

141 Bannatyne Ave. Winnipeg, Man.
(McKenzie & Shayer, Agents.)



BAYNES

NO. 483 BAYNES SPECIAL

This is the "young man's buggy," with 21-inch body, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tread wheels.

It has a good width of seat, so that two can ride in it comfortably.

We paid considerable attention to the details of this job, and have fitted it up throughout so that it is very pleasing.

While it is light, yet it is whalebone construction, and will stand a lot of racket.

While the wheels are $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tread, yet they are strengthened here and there so that you may be assured that they will not only take you there, but bring you home.

If your dealer hasn't any

BAYNES BUGGIES

in stock, write us direct, and we will see that you have an opportunity to look our goods over.

THE BAYNES CARRIAGE CO., LTD., HAMILTON, ONT.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance St.
Toronto, Canada

Established 1862, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of Study extends through three college years.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M.S., Principal
Calendar on Application. Fees: \$75 per Session.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at ex-

lot.
No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared,
Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly
Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved
until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly
Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office,
Express Office, Village, Large
Mill, etc., within ten minutes
walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty
hours from the Prairie Markets
without reshipment. Only 20
miles from Nelson by rail. On
the beautiful Slocan River. Good
Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots
will be gone before fall. For full
particulars write,

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.

NELSON

B. C.

Want Shipments
BUTTER, EGGS,
CHEESE and POULTRY

LAING BROS.

3 Phones 234, 236, 238 King St.
WINNIPEG

SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Farmers who have still wheat or oats on hand should not delay now in getting the same shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur in order to secure the comparatively high prices which will be going for old crop grain during July, and probably the most part of August.

Farmers can only be sure of getting all that they ought to realize out of their grain by shipping it in carlots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it sold for them by a first class commission house, acting as their agent.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling wheat, oats, barley or flax for farmers who ship their grain themselves, because we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all grain entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive the same, and make prompt returns after sales have been made.

We always give our customers the name and address of the party or firm to whom we sell their grain.

When in Winnipeg we will be much pleased to have farmers visit us at our office in the Grain Exchange Building.

Please write us regarding prices and market prospects, and for shipping instructions, any information or advice about selling will be promptly and cheerfully given.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-A GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

HERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR YOU

As a reader of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal you know what an indispensable help it is to those engaged in any branch of Agriculture. Costs a lot of money and labor, thousands of dollars a year, yet we give it to you at three cents a week.

We are Working for You at 3 Cents a Week and Will give You a Bonus Besides

Send us one or more new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and take Your Choice. Subscriptions must be in addition to your own.

A Karlsbad China Tea Set 40 pieces

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

This is a very handsome set of china which costs from \$5.00 to \$8.00 when purchased in the ordinary way.

A No. 2 Brownie Camera

For THREE NEW subscribers.

Costs \$2.00 when purchased from a dealer. It is a reliable article, simple to understand and easy to operate.

Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)

These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6½ inches. The smaller one measures 5½ inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)

Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

"Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your renewal.)

A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

Your Own Subscription Free

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new sub-

scriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single new name, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months.

In clubs of four renewals or over we will accept \$1.25 each.

No premiums included in club offers.

Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

If the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has benefited you it will benefit your neighbor. If he is not a subscriber tell him of the useful information you have received through its columns.

Every one of the above premiums are as represented. Those who have received them are warm in their praise.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

14-16 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

WHEALLER & CARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St.

Winnipeg, Man.

Toronto Exhibition



All Rail via Chicago

\$36.90

Lake and Rail

\$42.60

Going dates, Aug. 24 to Sept. 7. Return limit, Sept. 24.

The only double track route between Chicago and Toronto, special coaches and parlor car at Sarnia wharf to Toronto on arrival of steamers.

Agents ocean steamship tickets, all lines and Cook's tours.

For different routes, reservations, stop-over privileges and all particulars apply to

A. E. DUFF

General Agent, Passenger Dept. 260 Portage Ave., Phone 7098

VACATION TIME—LOW FARES

To EASTERN CITIES, for SUMMER HOLIDAYS
Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS"

DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg. Ar. 9.25k
10.15k. Ar. Pt. Arthur. Lv. 16.20k

"THE DULUTH EXPRESS"

DAILY

17.10k. Lv. Winnipeg. Ar. 9.25k
7.30k. Ar. Duluth. Lv. 19.10k

These trains connect at Winnipeg with trains from the West First Class Sleeping Cars—Longer, Higher and Wider Berths Unexcelled Dining Car Service Choice of Rail and Lake Routes

Ask any Canadian Northern Railway Agent for further particulars, or write:



C. W. COOPER,

General Passenger Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have

Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1092

172-176 King St., WINNIPEG



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE CENTRAL CANADIAN
BRANDON

Operating in
Manitoba Alberta
Saskatchewan

Subscribed Capital \$365,000.00
Substantial Cash Deposits with
THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE
All Classes of Desirable Risks Insured

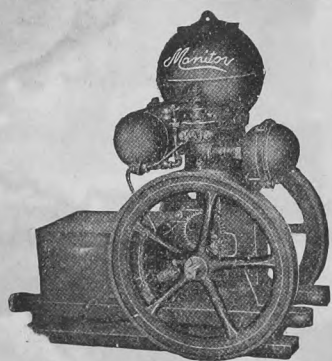
Pure-Bred Registered
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
Protection Against Loss From
Accident and Disease

Full information on application to any
local agent or the head office of
either company.

INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN THE SASKATCHEWAN
INSURANCE CO. INSURANCE CO.
CANADA

EDMONTON REGINA



7 H. P. Vertical (Hopper Cooled)

"MANITOBA"**Gasoline Engines**

ARE THE

Ideal Farm Power

Have no complicated parts, very economical in gasoline, exceptionally strong and well made and have lots of surplus power.

Every engine thoroughly tested and positively guaranteed to give satisfaction.

If you intend getting a **GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE** it will pay you to investigate the merits of our 20 horse power engine. It has a larger cylinder and will develop more power than any other.

Send for Special Gasoline Engine Catalogue.

We still manufacture the famous **Manitoba Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Pumps** of all kinds.

We are manufacturers, not dealers.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.

The "NEVER FAIL"
Oil and Gas-
oline Cans
GALVANIZED IRON



3 and 5 Gal. Imperial Measure

ADVANTAGES OF THE "NEVER-FAIL" CAN

You have no oil valves or pump to get out of order, no faucet to leak and drip. You do not have that disagreeable odor of oil and gasoline in your rooms when using this Can.

You need not be afraid of an explosion if you use the "Never Fail" Can.

You do not have oil all over your hands, lamp and floor, when using a "Never Fail."

Your oil and gasoline bills will be one-third less when using one of these cans, as they are air-tight, allowing no evaporation.

It is the only Can wherein gasoline may be kept with any degree of safety.

Ask your dealer for a "Never Fail." Take it home and use it, give it a fair trial; then, if not satisfied, take it back and demand your money. Can you ask any more than this? Will you not give it a trial on these terms?

Will draw over a gallon a minute.

Will take all the oil out of the can.

Will run the oil from lamp back into Can.

Your money back if not satisfied.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

MONCRIEFF & MURPHY

Agents for Western Canada

SCOTT BLOCK

WINNIPEG

What a Gallon of Gasoline Will Do for You

A GALLON of gasoline will run one of the efficient 2-horsepower I. H. C. Gasoline Engines for fully 5 hours.

That is, you will have full 2-horsepower to turn your machines all that time.

It will save you and your family all the hard work of turning the cream separator.

It will pump water and grind feed for all your stock.

It will saw your wood, shell your corn, turn your grindstone.

It will do all these things and many more for you the same day.

And for 5 hours' steady work it will cost you the price of one gallon of gasoline.

Is not that getting your hard work done at a pretty cheap rate?

You will have plenty of other jobs for your

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine

There is something for it to do all the time. If it is not working it is not costing you anything. When the engine stops, all expense stops. But it is ready to start up again at the same work or any other work at any moment.

There are larger I. H. C. engines that consume more fuel and do more work—you have your choice of a number of styles and many sizes.

Vertical 2, 3 and 25-horsepower.

Horizontal (stationary and portable) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horsepower.

Gasoline tractors 12, 15 and 20-horsepower.

Famous air-cooled 1 and 2-horsepower.

Famous skidded engines 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower.

Also a complete line of famous mounting engines from 4 to 20-horsepower, and Sawing, Spraying and Pumping Outfits and Jacks.

If you will look into the matter rightly, and learn to appreciate how much work an I. H. C. engine will do for you and how economically it will do it, you will inevitably come to the conclusion that you must have one of some kind.

The International local agent will be glad to supply you with catalogues and all particulars, or write our nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

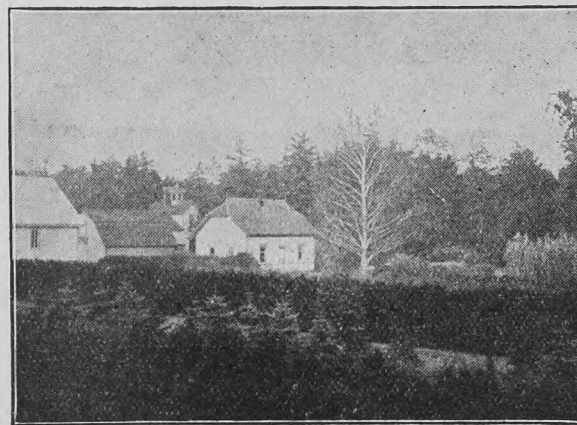
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our **HARDY TESTED NURSERY STOCK.**

We have the **RIGHT** varieties for

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA



Largest list of Stock in both Fruit and Ornamental lines, tested and recommended by Western Experimental Stations and approved by the Western Horticultural Society.

Seedlings for Windbreaks; Seed Potatoes; Rhubarb; Asparagus, and Bulbs for Fall Planting.

START NOW at BEST SELLING TIME between Seeding and Harvest.

Write for Terms and Catalogue.

STONE & WELLINGTON

THE Fonthill Nurseries

Oldest and largest in Canada. Established 1837. Over 850 acres

TORONTO

ONTARIO

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH



Some folks buy separators from the Mail-Order House, and others from the pedler. In either case they acquire expensive experience which has been bought and paid for many times by others who have thought to save money on first cost only to find that they received no more value than they paid for, and that the last cost would have bought a standard DE LAVAL Separator with life-long satisfaction in its use.

An attempt to get repairs for or expert attention to the Mail-Order or pedler's machine is a liberal education on the wisdom of purchasing in the first place a

NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Ask for Catalogue and name of nearest Agent.

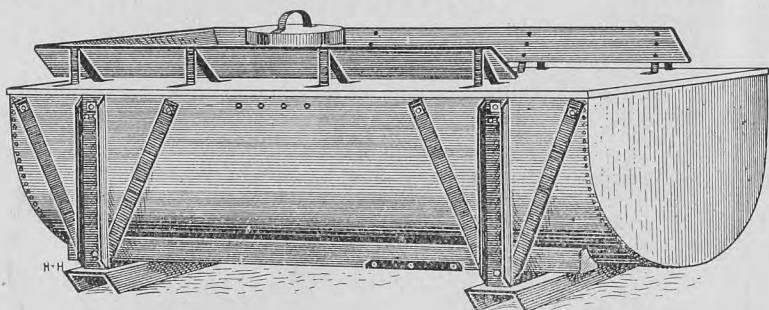
The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

STEEL WAGON TANKS



We manufacture steel Wagon Tanks for gasoline, oil or water. Send us particulars of what you require and we will be pleased to furnish specifications and prices. Write to-day.

Red River Metal Co., 51-53 Aikins St., Winnipeg

GET READY FOR HAY BALING

THE demand of the market is for baled hay. There are the best of reasons why you should bale the hay you have to sell.

There's a larger demand for it. It brings a better price. It is easier to handle.

And you should bale it yourself rather than hire it done because the money you would pay the contract baler eats a big hole in your profits.

You have the time to do your own baling. You have idle horses in the fall and early winter to furnish the power. And you have enough help, or nearly enough help, on the farm to operate the press. All you need is a good reliable hay press.

I. H. C. PULL-POWER PRESSES DO GOOD WORK AND FAST WORK

Buy one of the strong steel and iron I. H. C. presses this year, and if you have any considerable amount of hay to bale, it will save you its cost the first season. And you will have a reliable press for many seasons to come.

I. H. C. presses make you independent of the contract baler.

They are specially valuable to the average farmer and hay raiser because they are operated with small forces, at no expense for power, and the work can be done at times when there is little else for either man or horses to do. These presses will bale your hay, straw or anything else you have to bale into solid, compact and uniform bales. The one-horse press, an ideal baler for small hay raisers, turns out 14x18-inch bales. Under average conditions, it will bale at the rate of 6 to 8 tons a day. The two-horse press has bale chambers 14 by 18, 16 by 18 and 17 by 22 inches in size, and bales 8 to 15 tons a day—a profitable machine for joint ownership among neighboring farmers or doing contract baling.

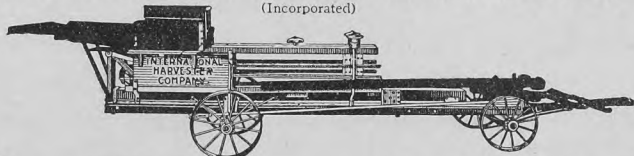
I. H. C. presses are not horse killers, are convenient to operate and there is no pounding or uneven draft. Both are full circle presses, and do not worry the horses with constant stopping, backing and starting.

Call on the International local agent and see the presses, or write to the nearest branch house for catalogue and particulars.

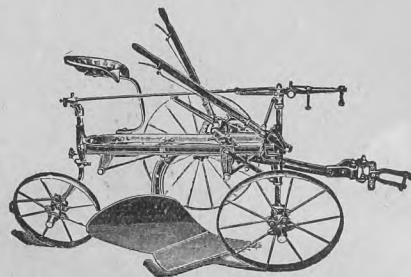
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)



New Eclipse Plows



Some of our best customers wrote us before buying to say that we claimed a good deal for our plow, and wanted us to show them why.

We like those letters, when a man takes that stand we can always satisfy him that we claim nothing that the plow will not back up.

Just one or two points here. The beams are made of the heaviest steel rolled, and will not bend or break under the severest pressure. The frame is made of high carbon channel steel, reinforced on the land axle with the same material.

The patented locking device gives you either a rigid or floating beam, as conditions require. The wheels are of special design, strongly made, and if you break a spoke your blacksmith can replace it at small cost.

These are some of the reasons—there are plenty more—why we claim to have

"THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS"

Write us.

Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS.

The STEWART - NELSON CO., Ltd.

General Agents

WINNIPEG

Dare You Throw Burning Coals On Your Roof?

Burning coals thrown on a roof of Ruberoid harmlessly sputter away—and die out.

They do not set fire to the Ruberoid. They do not set fire to the timbers underneath.

Yet a roof of Ruberoid is more than mere protection against fire.

It is protection against the cold of winter. Being a perfect non-conductor of heat, it keeps the warmth of the house in.

It is protection against the heat of summer. It keeps the building cool by keeping the sun's heat out.

Seventeen Years of Test

And it is more. It is wind proof, rain proof, snow proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes. Because of its great flexibility, it is proof against contraction, expansion and the twisting strains which every roof must bear.

A roof of Ruberoid is practically a one-piece roof.

For with every roll comes the Ruberine cement with which you seal the seams and edges—seal them against the weather and against leaks. You will find many roofings which look like Ruberoid—but none which wear like Ruberoid.

For the first buildings ever roofed with Ruberoid—more than seventeen years ago—are still waterproof and weathertight.

These buildings are the oldest roofed with any ready roofing. Ruberoid was by several years the first.

And of more than 300 substitute roofings on sale today, not one can employ the vital element which makes Ruberoid roofing what it is.

This vital element is Ruberoid gum—made by our own exclusive process.

It is this wonderful Ruberoid gum which gives Ruberoid roofing the life and flexibility to withstand seventeen years of wear where other roofings fray out in a few summers.

These substitute roofings are made to resemble only the uncolored Ruberoid.

Ruberoid can also be had in colors. It comes in attractive Red, Brown and Green—suitable for the finest home.

The color is not painted on. It is a part of the roofing. It does not wear off or fade.

Get This Free Book

Before deciding on any roofing for any purpose, get our free book which tells what we have learned in twenty years of tests about all kinds of roofing. This book is frank, fair and impartial.

It tells all about shingles, tin, tar, iron and ready roofings.

To get this book, address Dept. 97L, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID
(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

No. 883

AND

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Among those who arrive on harvesters' excursions are men who have been accustomed to hard work in other parts of Canada. With many, this trip has been made with a view to gaining a knowledge of the West, and finding out the wisdom of settling here. The impressions they get depend largely on the men with whom they work. The special aim should be to accord such treatment as will send all away filled with a desire to return as settlers, and so enthused that valuable missionary work on behalf of Western Canada will be done wherever they go.

Time Lost on Bad Roads

The vehicle and roads are but parts of the one machine. The roads of to-day are not equal to their counterpart, the horse-drawn vehicle now in use. Signs are not lacking that in the near future motor vehicles, adapted to the carrying of farm produce rapidly over long distances, will be available. With roads equal to the weight and speed of such a means of transportation, the possibilities as regards farming are tremendous. But a necessary condition to the efficiency of such a vehicle is better roads.

Ratepayers generally, are possessed of the idea that their roads are now built and maintained almost solely by statute labor, and that if this work is not performed in the most faithful manner no serious crime is committed. They fail to realize, however, that owing to the very imperfect manner of doing the work, municipal councils are obliged to impose a direct money tax. The amount of this tax, the indifference displayed in expending it, and the inferior results produced, comprise one serious phase of the question.

It has been said that there is no direct cash value to the farmer from a saving of time in driving over the roads; that it does not matter whether he can take one load or two to market in a day; that he has plenty of time to spend in driving over the roads, but has little money to spend in improving them. The day when that argument was effective has gone by. A farmer of to-day who realizes his opportunities, has no more time to waste than has any other business man. The time that users of the road waste in driving through mud, if expended in road construction would do all the work necessary and we would have the benefit of good roads in addition.

HORSE

The Coat in Autumn

The summer coat is the ideal one as regards the ease with which the horse may be cleaned and kept in good working spirit. When the hair is rather short, the skin can rid itself of dirt and other impurities by the sweating that follows the animals' work. A horse in summer, coming in from work, perspiring freely, can be sponged off, dried by exercise outside or by means of a woollen cooler, groomed out thoroughly when dry, and made to appear fresh and well, and in the best of condition for the most exacting performance.

In autumn, it is a little more difficult to keep the coat in condition. At this season there is a partial moult, the temperature extremes between day and night are more marked, both conditions causing growth of the hair. The increase in length of the coat increases the tendency to sweat during the day, makes it more difficult to clean the horse out properly, and the hair takes longer to dry.

Care and Feed of Farm Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Much has been said on the care of farm machinery. Articles have been written on feeding the beef steer, and instructions offered on the management of the dairy cow, but very little has been said or written on the care of horses. The care and feed of the farm horse is a subject in which we, as farmers, are all interested. I do not think I can do justice to it, but can give my experience in handling my own horses.

To start with, in the fall when my work is done, say about December 1st, I trim off the horses' feet, examine their teeth, and if I find that any of them need filing, I file them, and if I cannot do it satisfactorily myself, I have a veteri-

narian do the work for me. I keep rock salt in their boxes at all times. I turn the horses out in the yard to water at 9 o'clock, no matter what the weather is like and they run into a four acre pasture till 5 o'clock. This gives them plenty of exercise every day, which I think is very important to their health. At 5 o'clock, they are put back in the stable. This system is carried out until three or four days before I start seeding, when I put the horses in the stable.

After fall work is through I keep them in for three or four days, gradually reducing the oats to one gallon per team twice a day, along with oat straw, until such time as I get oats that I am going to feed next summer cleaned. The small oats and seeds I get crushed very fine, and I mix one-third chop and two-thirds bran. Of this I feed one gallon per horse twice a day. I feed this grain mixture for about one month, till, say, about December 1st, after that I feed one gallon of bran night and morning, until about March 20th, with bran mash once a week. From March 20th until I start seeding I feed bran and chopped oats, equal parts, one gallon to each horse twice a day. When I start seeding I feed six quarts of chopped oats to each horse three times a day, and four oat sheaves per day per team through seeding. When through seeding, they get a few days off. The rest of the season I feed one gallon whole oats well cleaned and four oat sheaves per team per day.

In summer the horses are fed at 4.30 a. m., cleaned and harnessed, and the stables cleaned out. The men are ready for breakfast at 6 o'clock. The horses are brought out at 6.20 and watered, ready to start at 6.45. Twenty-five minutes is allowed to cross the field, a distance of one mile, and five minutes rest is allowed at the far end. If on time by this system, the men are able to unhitch at 11 o'clock and come to the well and water. Each teamster has his place to stop in yard at well, and the horses are in the stable, and the men in the house ready for dinner at 11.45. The horses are taken out at 12.45 and hitched ready to start at 1 o'clock sharp. In the afternoon the same system is followed. The men are ready to unhitch at 5.30, and the horses watered and turned out in pasture at 6 o'clock, for half an hour to roll and get some grass. At 6.30 they are put in stable, fed, cleaned and bedded for night.

If horses are given good food and water, are well cleaned, and worked regularly, they will be in good shape to withstand a few months of hard work. I would like to point out that regular and systematic feeding is of the highest importance. Whatever feeding ration one may use, and whatever system is adopted, regularity and uniformity should prevail at all times.

Sask.

W. NIBLOCK.

STOCK

Pessimists On Hog Raising

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In following the discussions on the agricultural press dealing with bacon production I feel that many are too pessimistic in their views. A great number of farmers come to conclusions as to probable losses, or, at least, probable lack of profits, along this line of live stock exploitation after too casual or too careless consideration of facts as to cost of raw material, price of finished product, and value of by-products. Let me illustrate my meaning by reproducing as nearly as possible a conversation between a farmer and the writer some time ago :

Writer — Well, Mr. S., how did you make out with that bunch of August pigs I saw with you last October ?

Mr. S. — Don't talk to me about pigs. I am sure I lost a hundred dollars on those pigs.

Writer — Why, that is too bad. Let me see, you had thirty of them, had you not, when I was there ?

Mr. S. — Yes, around thirty, and a good healthy lot they were.

Writer — Three dollars' loss per pig looks bad. How do you feed them ?

Mr. S. — Oh, I fed them well — too well to make any money. You know that six-acre field of barley ; well, they got it all. Then, I am sure they got 200 bushels of oats, and I bought four tons of shorts, and that's a hundred dollars, almost.

Writer — That looks like a lot of feed. What did you get for them ?

Mr. S. — Oh, I sold them well ; I got \$7.80 at the cars.

Writer — What did that amount to ?

Mr. S. — I got \$418 for twenty-nine pigs.

Writer — Was that the whole lot ?

Mr. S. — No, I kept one as a sow, and killed two for pork at home.

Writer — Were they as good as the average ?

Mr. S. — Oh, yes ; I guess, about the same.

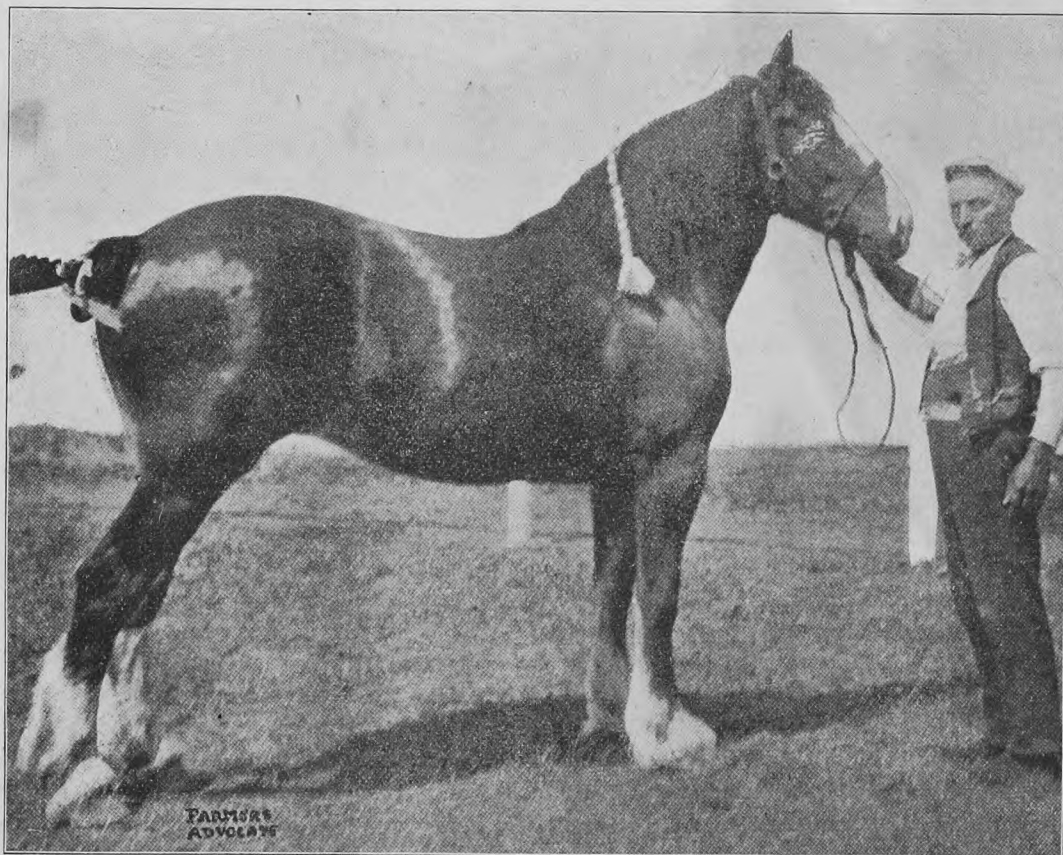
Writer — They would, therefore, be worth about \$45, or the whole lot of 32 was worth about \$463.

Mr. S. — Yes, I guess that is about right.

Writer — Let us figure the cost. Did your barley thresh 30 bushels to the acre ?

Mr. S. — Just about it, I guess.

Writer — That is 180 bushels, or 8,640 pounds ; 200 bushels oats is 6,800 pounds, and four tons shorts 8,000 pounds. That is 23,440 pounds



FLOSHEND PRINCESS (IMP.) 13788

Five years of age, first in yeld mare class and champion Clydesdale female, Brandon Exhibition, 1909. Owned by G. C. Porterfield, Brandon.

grain or meal. Did you feed any roots, or anything?

Mr. S. — Well, they got some small potatoes and apples, a few pumpkins, and a little bit of rape in the fall.

Writer — What would that stuff be worth?

Mr. S. — Oh, nothing much.

Writer — Would \$25 pay for it?

Mr. S. — Oh, yes, more than pay for it.

Writer — Well, how do you figure out your cost?

Mr. S. — Well, 200 bushels barley, that is \$130; 200 bushels oats, that is \$120; and four tons shorts, that is \$100; \$25 for pasture, etc., and four sows' keep, that is \$80, for I reckon it costs me \$20 to keep a sow a year. That is —?

Writer — That is \$455.

Mr. S. — Well, I got \$418, so you see I lost lots of money.

Writer — You forgot the three pigs you kept, and you charged 20 bushels extra barley, and you charged present market prices for your grain. I would figure it out this way: Your sows cost, say, \$10 for these litters. They gave you litters this spring, I suppose?

Mr. S. — Yes.

Writer — Well, sows, \$40; barley, 180 bushels, at 55 cents, \$99; oats, 200 bushels, at 50 cents, \$100; shorts, 4 tons, at \$24, \$96; potatoes, etc., \$25; total, \$360. You got \$463, or the equivalent, which makes \$103 profit.

Mr. S. — But barley is worth 65 cents, and oats 60 cents a bushel.

Writer — They were not those prices in the fall, when you would probably have sold. Besides, you would have had to clean, bag and haul the grain 8 miles — that is a consideration, is it not?

Mr. S. — Well, I suppose one might look at it in that way.

Mr. S. still has his four sows, and is not quite so pessimistic as he was. I wonder how many farmers there are in this Canada of ours who figure it the same way as Mr. S.? How many use round numbers and top prices when figuring the cost, but neglect little odds and ends like a pig killed or a sow kept, when figuring the returns? And another item very seldom considered in the returns is the manure, than which no better fertilizer can be found.

From a number of years' experience with a herd ranging from 100 to 400 pigs of various breeds, under most adverse conditions as to housing, and most expensive as to care and feed, I am of the opinion that, taken one year with another, the pig business can be made to yield good profits. This I say, taking into consideration the high prices ruling at present, and likely to maintain for another year at least, for all feedstuffs, and not overlooking the possible drop in prices for the finished product.

One great aim must, however, be kept constantly in view; that is, lower the cost of production. The farmer cannot control the selling price of the hog. That, like prices for most other commodities, is controlled entirely or very largely by supply and demand. The cost of production is likewise influenced to a considerable extent by the same great law, in so far as it affects the prices of feedstuffs, but the skill and knowledge of the breeder and feeder enter at this point, and may very easily make a difference of one-half in the cost of production, with the same class of swine and the same prices for feeds. This may seem to some a rather too great difference in cost to attribute to skill and knowledge, but my experience would seem to indicate that it is probably underestimated, rather than overstated.

I would suggest, as lines along which improvement or effort at lowering cost might be made:

1. Selection of sire and dam.
2. Raising young sows.
3. Feeding old sows.
4. Care and management of young pigs.
5. Economy in feeding or finishing off.
6. Winter feeding-off.

Selection of Breeding Stock. — A very great difference exists in strains or families of different breeds, as well as among cross-breeds, as to fecundity or size of litters. Care should be taken to keep sows from large litters. No sow gives a very large litter every time, but the average should be good. The same peculiarity should be in evidence in the dam of the sire selected. Another point, and one very commonly neglected, is to see that families from which selections are made are quick-growing, easy-feeding and early-maturing animals.

There is no doubt that attention to these points means a difference of from 20 to 30 per

cent., between well-selected and poorly-selected breeding stock — say, 25 per cent.

Raising Young Sows and Boars. — The breeding stock once selected, may usually be fed as are feeding pigs until four or five months old. After this age, they should be put on a special ration; that is, a ration likely to induce growth, roominess and bone development, rather than smoothness and trimness. In this way the chances of the sow becoming a good dam and a prolific breeder are greatly increased. This means an improvement of, say, 5 per cent.

Feeding Old Sows. — Health and thrift of the stock, number and vigor of the young, and economy of the feeding operations, must be the aim in feeding old sows. After five years' experimenting with 40 to 60 sows annually, the writer considers the following plan the most economical, and the most satisfactory as to results: The sows should be housed in well-ventilated quarters. Small cabins outside do very well. They should be fed outdoors. Their food should consist largely of rough and succulent feeds, as clover, hay and roots. The meal should be light in character, and rather sparing in quantity, especially early in the winter. To illustrate, take this feeding record of a bunch of sows at the Experimental Farm in 1907-08.

FEED REPORT

Amount of Feed Consumed by 29 Brood Sows from December 1st, 1907, up to March 14th, 1908.

Week ending.	Roots.	Bran.	Shorts	Clover
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Dec. 7	2,600	300	...	50
Dec. 14	2,600	300	...	50
Dec. 21	2,650	250	...	100
Dec. 28	2,650	250	...	100
Jan. 4	2,700	200	...	100
Jan. 11	2,700	200	...	100
Jan. 18	2,700	200	...	105
Jan. 25	2,100	140	280	100
Feb. 1	2,450	150	300	150
Feb. 8	2,450	238	476	150
Feb. 15	2,450	238	476	100
Feb. 22	2,400	300	575	100
Feb. 29	2,250	336	672	100
Mar. 7	2,200	350	700	100
Mar. 14	2,200	336	672	100

	37,100	3,788	4,151	1,550
Cost to feed 29 brood sows for 105 days:				
37,100 lbs. roots, at \$2 per ton	\$	37.10		
3,788 lbs. bran, at \$22 per ton		41.66		
4,151 lbs. shorts, at \$25 per ton		51.81		
1,550 lbs. hay, at \$7 per ton		5.42		
				\$135.99

105 days, cost per pig per diem, 4.46 cents.

First 7 weeks, or 49 days, cost per diem, 2.77 cents.

As indicated, these sows cost 4.46 cents a day to feed, or \$4.68 for the winter, each. This experience was repeated in 1908-09, with quite as satisfactory results, as the following figures will show:

COST OF WINTERING 27 BROOD SOWS — WINTER 1908-1909.

Periods.	No. of days.	Amount of feed consumed.	Total cost of feed.	Cost per pig.	Cost per day.
		Bran. Shorts. Roots. Clover.			
		Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs.	\$	\$	c.
Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1908	30	1,400 460	25.35	.93	3.1
Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, 1908	31	1,200 700	32.82	1.21	3.9
Dec. 31, '08, to Jan. 31, '09	31	1,350 710	36.33	1.34	4.3
Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, 1909	28	1,210 605	30.76	1.13	4.0
Feb. 28 to March 13, 1909	13	800 400	18.65	.69	5.3

Total number of pigs, 133; total cost of feed, \$143.91; average cost per pig, \$5.33; average cost per pig per day, 4 cents.

Lowness of cost is, however, not the only consideration, and here the results of the feeding system outlined were even more satisfactory, since, in 70 or 80 sows so fed in the two years, not more than one or two litters were unsatisfactory in either quality or number. It is possible, in this way, to save from 10 to 20 per cent., in the cost of the young dropped. That is, by selection and care, along with judicious feeding of the breeding stock, one may effect a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. before even starting to feed the young ones.

Care and Management of Young Pigs. — The youngsters from birth must have an abundance of pure air, dry quarters, and just sufficient food of the right kind. Very seldom, indeed, are all these requirements fulfilled on our Canadian farms. Dampness and foul air are the most

commonly observable defects. To overcome these, better ventilation and more hygienically-constructed piggeries are necessary. This is, however, a question in itself, and one which I should like to take up at some future time in detail. The feed of the youngsters must necessarily be through the mother for a couple of weeks. Any overfeeding or unsuitable food is fatal at this period. Cooling food, rich in milk-producing elements, is the right thing. Skim milk, cooked turnips or raw mangels, bran, shorts, oil-cake meal and oats are the best feeds. Teaching the youngsters to eat at an early age is important. Giving them the right food in proper condition is of more importance still. Cleanliness is necessary; a sufficiency of food, and no more, is imperative. Skim milk or whey, always sweet, or always sour, with a little feed flour added, does well. Lacking whey or skim milk, then oat chop, with hulls sifted out, coarse feed flour, and oil-cake meal, equal parts, in a thin gruel, is about right. Getting them out on the land early in the game is highly advisable. Some succulent feed when quite young is beneficial. Pulped roots, clover or rape, are all suitable. A certain amount of pasture or green feed is always profitable. Overdoing with these is not economical at any stage.

Finishing Off. — The final period should begin while the pigs are still young. They should, in fact, always be in good condition. To attempt to economize by feeding on green feed exclusively, or almost entirely, is mistaken economy. Keep pigs thrifty and doing. In summer, meal, green feed, shade, and an abundance of water, with only a very small run, are the best conditions. In autumn, replace the green feed with pulped sugar beets and mangels or cooked potatoes, turnips or pumpkins, about equal weights of meal and roots fed mixed and in a thick slop. Do not cook meal. Feed warm in cold weather, if convenient. Feed meal mixtures of medium weight; too open and light makes paunchy pigs; too close and heavy means indigestion. Feed regularly; feed a uniform ration as to quality and quantity. Feed at least three times a day. Keep pigs dry, cool and well watered, in summer. Keep air pure, floor dry, bed clean, and pigs active in fall and winter. Good feeding and good care means all of 50 per cent. difference in cost of gains.

To summarize, I am certain that pigs ready for the market, that have been raised in the right way, fed off with the right feeds, under proper conditions, and which are the get of properly-selected and properly and economically fed breeding stock, are frequently put on the block at half the total cost of other similar-looking pigs that have been raised in a haphazard way from poorly-selected breeding stock, and then fed, as is too often the case, on too expensive foods, badly proportioned in mixing, and badly handed out to the pigs under bad conditions as to housing, water and air. This being the case, as I am sure not a few will admit possible, and too frequently true, it is in the writer's opinion, not the pig, nor the country, nor the prices for feeds and product, that are to blame, but rather the too great care-

lessness of a large number of our farmers who fail to give this question the attention and study that are absolutely necessary to insure success, no matter what the conditions.

There is another feature of the pig-feeding problem that in my opinion accounts in no small measure for the smallness of our pork product. I am inclined to think that not a few of our Canadian farmers go out of the pig business largely because they do not like it. This would explain in large measure the promptness with which the supply falls off, when to the loose figurer or casual observer the margin of profit looks small.

Beef-raising is not always profitable, but we keep at it. Dairying is too often, under existing conditions, not very profitable, if all the cost be counted, but we keep at it. Not so with

the pig. We drop him whenever anybody gets up and says he does not pay. The average stockman is inclined to view with pitying eye his brother interested in swine. The hired man does not like the job of feeding or cleaning out the pens. The ladies, as a rule, do not admire them, and so the poor pig industry is "up against it for fair," if the slang phrase may be admitted.

J. H. GRIDDALE.

Central Experimental Farm.

Wrong System on Farms

One of our readers interested in live stock calls attention to the fact that a few days ago a daily paper published the following: "Burns sounds warning."

"Patrick Burns, the pioneer packer of Alberta, states that farmers attracted by \$1.00 wheat are selling off their cattle with a view of increasing their wheat areas. As a result the province will, if the present method of grain farming be continued, be forced to import beef within three years. Sheep have been imported from Australia and United States for a number of years, and two-thirds of the bacon used in the province is purchased in the United States. Stock values will increase rapidly, but unless farmers have live stock to dispose of they cannot reap benefit from increased values."

Mr. Burns, he says, is correct in his statements. The high price of wheat—which at the best will only be temporary—has turned the heads of many. Some are even willing to dispose of live stock at a great sacrifice, their only object being to get rid of it as quickly as possible so that every energy and acre can be devoted to wheat. That the farmers who are doing this are making mistakes there is no doubt; also that they will see the time inside of a year or so where they need the stock is in all probability true.

A large party of prominent agriculturalists recently passed through Winnipeg going west to look into soil conditions of this great country. One member of that party, well versed in conditions in Minnesota and the Dakotas, states that strictly wheat farming was losing North Dakota \$50,000,000 per year in the fertility of the soils. While the provinces in Canada may not be losing as much, they are laying right now the foundation for an error that it will take millions of dollars to correct. The fickle goddess of fortune will not remain in sight long, unless the people waken to the realization of the crime they are committing.

Hog Prices High

Hogs sold at Winnipeg last week for eight cents a pound and supply was not equal to demand. This is the highest point the hog market has touched in some time and while it is probable that receipts after harvest will be sufficiently heavy to decrease present prices somewhat, there is reasonable certainty that hogs during the coming winter will sell at good prices. There seems to be a shortage in hog supplies all over the continent. In Chicago and Toronto first quality stock is selling around the same figures as quoted here. In the United States the shortage in marketable hogs is due to high-priced feed. In this country it is due to high-priced feeding stuff, and a distrust of the market on the part of the producer, a distrust that is the result of having been caught several times before with a line of hogs on hand and the bottom out of the market. It is probable that pork will con-

tinue in good demand and around present prices for some time. Cheap feed is coming into sight and when the Americans harvest this year's corn crop which is estimated to be one of the heaviest on record, pork on the other side may be expected to decline, and here, too, in all probability. There should be money in the business, however, with hogs selling below eight cents. Pork can be made for a good deal less than that.

FARM

Makes Money out of Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Does seeding down pay? In most cases I think it does. It pays the man whose land is liable to drift; it also pays to raise enough hay to feed the stock in spring and early summer, especially horses. I have been seeding to grass for the last twenty-three years, and quit summer-fallowing ten years ago. My practice, until two years ago, had been to plow five or six inches deep, either in fall or spring. This was all very well on sandy soil, but was not satisfactory on stiff soil, especially in a dry summer. Two years ago I broke a fifty-acre field in the first half of August, plowing as lightly as possible. I backset in October. This was light sandy soil with gravel subsoil. In the spring of 1908 I seeded this field to wheat, sowing at the rate of one bushel per acre. I harvested an eighteen-bushel-per-acre crop. Last spring I reseeded to wheat, sowing 40 pounds of wheat and 15 pounds Western rye grass per acre. The field looks good for a fourteen-bushel crop.

In July, 1908, I broke ten acres of pasture, about two and a half inches deep, intending to backset it in the fall, but rush of other work prevented backsetting, and this spring the soil was too mucky for wheat, so I seeded to oats, giving it two diskings. The crop looks good for 70 bushels per acre. This land was three years in grass, the soil low-lying and heavy. Two other plots in the same field, of ten acres each, of two and one years' grass, I plowed this spring four inches deep, gave two diskings and harrowed smooth. These will not yield much better than half what the other will.

My chief reason for favoring seeding to grass are: (1) My soil is chiefly light sand, so that I could not hold it without grass. (2) Grass is the most satisfactory place to apply manure. (3) I get fully as many dollars out of grass as any other crop, besides keeping the land free from noxious weeds, especially wild oats.

Now a word to "Manitoba Farmer" who is losing money on seeding to grass: On land like his that never yielded as low as twenty bushels per acre, there may not be much money in grass; on the same land he should have nearer two and a half than one and a half tons per acre. On the Brandon Experimental Farm, in the five years subsequent to 1891, Western rye grass gave an average of two tons 1,236 pounds. Or, supposing he got only an average of two tons, which would yield him, say, 560 pounds protein. Supposing he prefers oats, and can raise 100 bushels per acre, about 11 per cent. protein, with the grass he has 560 pounds flesh-formers to the 476 pounds he gets out of the oats.

Man.

K. McIVOR.

Start the Weeds to Grow Early

Much of the success in eradicating noxious weeds depends on our getting the weed seeds lying on the surface to germinate in the fall, so that the fall plowing or winter frosts may kill them.

In many districts to the south of us farmers are using a disc harrow immediately after the grain binder. This practice covers the weeds and scattered grain at once and they germinate much better during the warm days of harvest than they will later in the fall. We must, however, remember that such plants as stink weed and shepherd's purse are winter annuals and will keep alive all winter if started to grow in late summer or fall, so that land infested with these weeds should be plowed before winter comes.

By keeping the disc harrows directly behind the grain binder there is sufficient space between the standing grain and the scattered sheaves for the harrows to work; the disc harrow should be wide enough to fill this space. Once covered, the tramping from cutting, stooking and drawing in of the grain will hasten germination of seeds and a large percentage of them will be well started before fall plowing. The young plants will then be killed instead of having the seed buried under ground to come up in the next crop.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

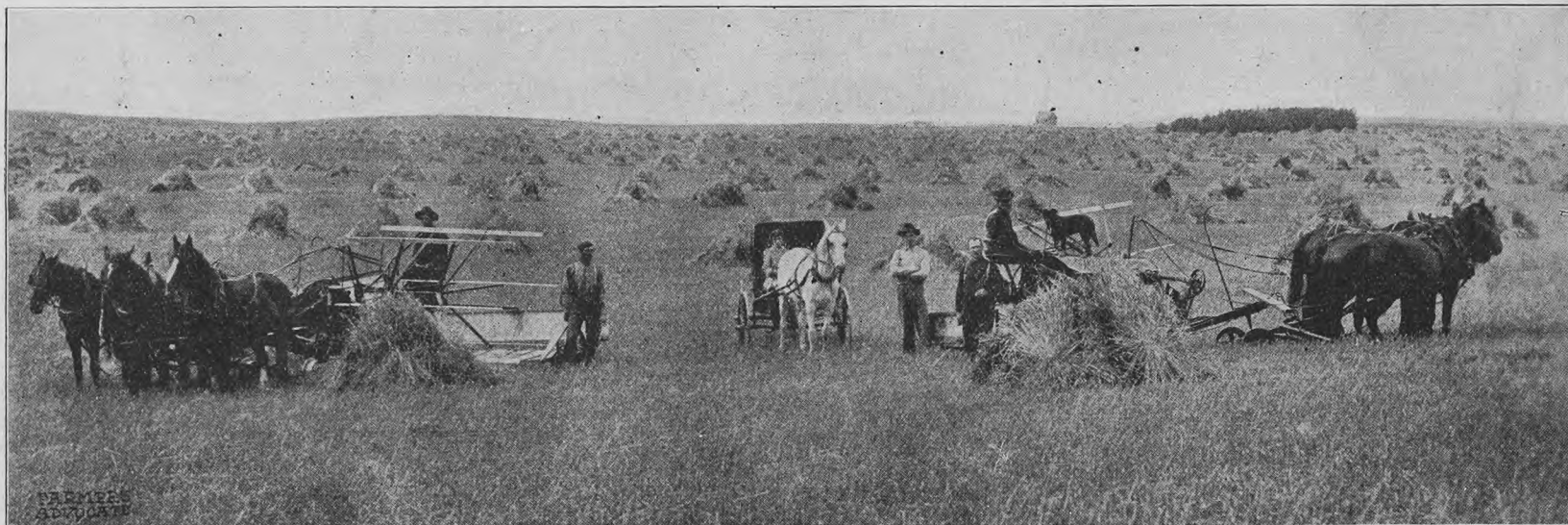
Building Portable Granaries

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed some discussion in your columns recently on threshing and storing grain. I will try to describe how I manage this part of my business. I believe in threshing from the stook when I can be reasonably certain that a machine can be obtained for the work before the grain is spoiled or bleached. Stook threshing saves labor and I think the additional cost per bushel of threshing does not cover the cost of putting the crop into stacks. There are seasons when this does not hold and a man has to use his own judgment as to whether he will stack or not. I have stacked my crop once in the past four years.

The mistake most farmers make is not, I think, in their method of threshing so much as in storing and marketing their grain. Each year as soon as threshing starts there is a stampede for cars to get the grain out of the country. We all want to dump our wheat onto the market within a few weeks. If the cars are not forthcoming the railroads are blamed, and if elevator space is not available we decry the grasping corporations that control our internal storage facilities. I reached the conclusion some years ago, after experiencing for several seasons the inconvenience and loss through early marketing, that the farm was the proper place to store the grain. After looking into the whole question of farm storage I decided that the portable type of granary was the cheapest and most convenient to use. I built four, each of 1200 bushels capacity, which are usually sufficient to house my entire crop. I am not farming on a very large scale and seldom have more than 5000 bushels all told in a season.

I built these granaries 10 feet by 16 feet and 8 feet high, with a car roof. The runners are of 6-inch by 8-inch material set in one foot from each side of the building. They extend about a foot at each end, and are bevelled up to run smoothly. Between the sleepers and equi-distant from them I laid in two planks, 2 by 6, and propped them up from below until their upper edge was level with the upper side of the sleepers. A shiplap floor was then laid crosswise, and securely nailed to this foundation. When the granary is empty the two by sixes are up two inches from the ground, held so by the flooring. When it is set for



HARVESTING SCENE ON THE FARM OF JAS. H. JOHNSTON OF SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

filling I block up from beneath and the two-inch pieces support the center.

On the upper surface of the floor all around the edge, I nailed a 2 by 4 scantling to which the studding for the walls was toe nailed. On top of the studs all around, I spiked another 2 by 4 for a plate and sided the building up with inch shiplap. The roof was made by laying a 2 by 6 plank on edge lengthwise in the center and half-way between the center and each side I paralleled it with another 2 by 4. Half-inch stuff was then nailed across these pieces and formed the well known car roof. On one side a door was cut wide enough to admit a fanning mill, and a chute cut in one end for convenience in filling.

We haul these granaries to wherever we set for threshing and fill from the machine, or, if sufficient is not threshed at one setting to fill one, we haul the grain to the bin. Usually after threshing I have some grain stored in the cow stable, oats generally, and as soon as one of my portable granaries is empty, I haul it up alongside the barn and transfer the oats from the stable to it. I then have the grain convenient for feeding in winter.

Wheat may be left in these buildings for any length of time. I usually haul to market after freeze-up though for the past two years I have carried the bulk of my crop over, and find it pays handsomely. This season I sold for twenty cents higher after seeding than I could have sold for last October. I figure that each of these granaries cost me a trifle over \$40.00. I kept track of the cost of one and the total was \$43.00. This is not allowing anything for the building except \$3.00 paid a carpenter for one day's work in setting up the frame. I did the rest of the work myself.

Sask.

W. J. SMITH.

Building Grain Stacks

There are only one or two ways in which grain stacks can be built, only one way in which it is common to build them. I have a way of my own which may be worth describing. I first commence the usual way; that is, after I have my foundation built I commence at the outside, building towards the center and keep that up until I have the bulge on my stack. Then I commence in the center setting my bundles in a slanting position, setting them close together with the heads about reaching the band on the inner tier and continuing in this way till I get to the outside and then commencing again in the center and continuing the same way till the stack is finished, stepping the stack only as far out as is necessary to reach the outside layer. In stacking in this way it is not necessary to keep the stack very full in the middle for when the stack settles I find the bundles standing at an angle of about forty-five degrees and it is almost impossible for water to penetrate them. Try this way, brother farmer, and do not give up if your first trial puzzles you a little, but try again. You will have no more wet grain to thresh.

S. Dakota.

H. N. DAHLEN.

DAIRY

The National Dairy Show Association will hold its fourth annual dairy exhibition at Milwaukee, Wis., in the new Auditorium, October 14th to 24th. It is desired to make this dairy show a strong representative of all dairy interests, to bring together dairymen, butter and cheese makers, farmers, and manufacturers of dairy products from all parts of the country for educational purposes; also, to have present at this gathering the best and most up-to-date makers of dairy machinery, and to show choice herds of cattle representing all the different dairy breeds. Many eastern exhibitors of cattle and machinery will find that they can ship direct to Milwaukee, without going through Chicago or reloading, cars being run across Lake Michigan on the great car ferries.

* * *

Whether Canadians can learn anything by a study of how the Danes have captured the British bacon trade, and continue to produce hogs in increasing numbers, or not, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the market, these Europeans are able to teach us something in dairying and cow-keeping. The report of a Danish creamery that has been in operation for twenty-five years, shows that in 1884 it took 28.9 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. To-day the average is only 25.8 pounds of milk to get one pound of butter. In 1884, at this same creamery, the milk delivered averaged 3,817 pounds per cow. In 1908, the average had increased to 5,883 pounds per cow. In 1884, there were 51 patrons and 400 cows; now there are 260 patrons and 1,700 cows.

Making Cheese on the Farm

J. M. C., Sask., asks concerning the making of cheese at home. The following instructions, with a list of the appliances required, are furnished by Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph:

The chief objection to making cheese on the farm is the length of time ordinarily required. This work usually falls to the lot of the women folk and they cannot, as a rule, afford to spend 8 or 10 hours to make cheese, such as is done in the factory. As a result of experiments, we find that we can make a very nice farm dairy cheese in about four hours from the time the rennet is added.

APPLIANCES NEEDED.

1. A clean vat, tank, tub or can to hold the milk. A common wash-boiler will answer the purpose or an ordinary milk can.

2. Some means of cutting the curd. A long-handled butcher knife does very well where a regular curd knife is not available.

3. A hoop or hoops. These may be made of tin by any tinsmith or may be purchased from a dealer in dairy supplies. If nothing else is available, holes may be punched in the bottom of a strong, clean milk pail which has straight sides or nearly so, and no rim around the bottom. A wooden block (follower) would have to be made to fit inside the pail to press the curd. A convenient-sized hoop is one about six to eight inches in diameter and eight to ten inches high.

4. Some form of press. This may be made of a piece of scantling with a weight on one end made of an old tin pail with stones in, if nothing better is at hand. What is better, have a regular cheese press, but this is not necessary.

5. Rennet, which may be got from a dealer in dairy supplies. This costs about \$2 per gallon. A half gallon would be sufficient for making family cheese for a year and have some left over for making junket. Rennet tablets may be used if the liquid extract cannot be obtained. Nearly every farm house has some thin cotton that may be used for bandaging the cheese, and all are supplied with salt. With these utensils and other materials on hand, we are now ready to make the cheese.

THE MILK.

Have the milk in nice sweet condition and of good flavor. Night's and morning's milk may be mixed together. It is a good plan to put in about 1 per cent. (one pound to 100 pounds milk) of good flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk, say half an hour before putting in the rennet. When the milk has that "ripe flavor" which all who are accustomed to handling milk know so well, add the rennet at the rate of about one ounce of standard rennet for 300 pounds milk. Expressed in teaspoonfuls, use five or six teaspoonfuls for each 100 pounds (10 gallons) of milk. First, mix the rennet in about half a pint of clean, cold water and then add it to the milk. Stir for three or four minutes or until the rennet is thoroughly mixed through the milk. All this time the milk should be at a temperature of about 86 degrees F. The milk may be warmed by heating same to a higher temperature on the stove, or by setting a pail of warm water into the vessel of milk.

CUTTING AND HEATING THE CURD.

After the milk coagulates or curdles, so that it will break clean over the finger when inserted in the curd and gently raised, the curd should be cut carefully as fine as possible. After cutting, some of the whey may be removed and heated on the stove or a pail of hot water may be set into the mass of curd and whey, being careful to remass during the heating. When it reaches a temperature of about 93 degrees F., the hot water may be removed. The curd should be kept stirred to prevent it matting. At the end of about 2½ to 3 hours, or when the curd feels firm in the hand, the whey should be removed, or the curd be taken from the whey and stirred on a cloth to drain the surplus moisture. In about half an hour, apply salt at the rate of about one pound of salt for the curd from 300 pounds milk, or 5 or 6 ounces of salt per 100 pounds milk. Mix the salt through the curd, and in half an hour or less put into the hoop or hoops and apply gentle pressure. If a bandager is available, the bandage or cotton sewn so as to be of proper diameter should be put on the bandager, which is placed in the hoop and the curd filled into this. When the bandager is pulled out after filling the hoop, the bandage remains inside and around the curd. This saves labor. Press the curd gently at first, then add more pressure by putting more stones in the pail at the end of the lever (scantling or rail) or by moving the weight nearer to the end. In about one hour take the green cheese out of the hoop or hoops, straighten the bandage, or warp the cotton around the cheese where a bandager is not used, put the cheese back in the press and leave for about 24 hours. The cheese may now be taken from the hoop and placed in a cool place to ripen. A nice, clean, dry cellar is a very good place in which to ripen the cheese. Turn the cheese fre-

quently. A little mould on the outside will do no harm.

At the end of three to six months the cheese will be ready to eat. Dipping the cheese in paraffine wax at the end of eight or ten days prevents too much drying of the cheese which is a common fault in small cheese.

* * *

A cream hauler should be an intelligent, sober-minded man and should know something of the principles of testing cream and be able to explain to the patron the natural variation in the test. He should be energetic in trying to get new patrons as well as to keep the old ones and work for the interest of the creamery in giving both the creamery and the patron their just dues.

POULTRY

According to the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, the cost of food, per chick, to weigh one pound, on ground grain, is three cents; on whole grain, three and seven-tenths cents. After making repeated tests in feeding, this station says the ground ration proved considerably more profitable than the whole-grain ration with the growing chicks; and the same is true of capons of equal weight from these chicks, and from others of equal weight and age, fed alike before caponizing. No difference was noticed in health or vigor of chicks or capons fed either ration.

Lean Chickens not Wanted

Each season one finds in all poultry markets large numbers of lean, unfitted chickens offering. They sell at a low price, are unprofitable to the farmer who produced them, difficult for the handler to dispose of, and unsatisfactory to the consumer. One wonders why they are sold in the condition they are at all; why the man who raised them sold his stock at the stage when they were ready to be fed at profit.

Lean chickens should be cooked at home. The consuming public does not want them. Poultry-raisers should learn how to put flesh and fat onto these chickens rapidly. The birds should be confined in crates, three or four to each compartment, and fed for a fortnight or so on fattening foods, finely ground oats mixed with shorts and wetted with milk or water to a mash. Give them plenty of clean water to drink, and grit occasionally. In a short time, crate-fed chickens will put on enough flesh and fat to sell several cents per pound better than they otherwise would. And the increase in weight shows profit over the cost of the food consumed.

Building a Poultry House

A reader in Alberta asks regarding the construction of houses for poultry-keeping on a large scale. He requires a house of sufficient size to accommodate a flock of 300 hens. The following remarks, by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for Alberta, in reply to a similar inquiry in our issue of Nov. 11th, 1908, may contain some suggestions of value to this inquirer:

"The essential consideration in constructing a poultry house is to so arrange it as to allow the rays of sunshine to penetrate, if possible, to the roosts and drop-boards which are located at the rear of the pens. I take it that your correspondent proposes going into the poultry business in a practical way for commercial purposes, combining convenience and the most satisfactory conditions for the birds. For a purpose of this kind I would recommend a practical and economical poultry house, one recognized by poultrymen in general under the name of "the single style of poultry house." This style can be constructed as cheaply as any and has all the essentials of a first-class poultry house. The general specifications of this style of house are 8 feet studding at the front, 4 feet 6 inches studding at the rear, the width of the house 12 feet. The pen partitions are usually placed 12 feet apart, each pen having a capacity of from 25 to 30 birds. The partitions are solid board to the roof where the roosts and drop-boards are located with 2 feet of board at the bottom and 4 or 5 feet wire above for the balance of the partition. The doorways in the partitions are placed two feet from the front of the pen in which litter and food carriers could be successfully operated.

"One thickness of shiplap and covering with roofing paper would not be a sufficient protection for the average Canadian climate. I would suggest that the inside of the studding on the ends and rear walls be sided up with shiplap, and on the outside of the studding throughout the building shiplap, paper and some suitable drop siding be used. This I think would make a satisfactory poultry house, particularly for the securing of winter eggs which should be an important factor. "The estimated cost of such a building I would place at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per running foot de-

pending on the varying price of lumber and labor in the district where the building is to be constructed. In figuring accommodation for poultry from 5 to 6 square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. I would, however, advise dividing the house and not allowing more than 100 fowl to run in a colony, as I think better results would follow from this plan. The runs in front of the house should extend for from 100 to 150 feet, and should be fenced with two-foot boards at the bottom and 4 or 5-foot netting above. The runs should be seeded to alfalfa clover or other succulent foods.

"Too often the poultry business is disgraced by failures resulting in persons undertaking it with the idea that a few dollars is all that is necessary with which to go into it. It is an industry by itself and to be made a success of requires capital and a thorough practical knowledge of poultry-keeping. My advice to any person going into the poultry business without this practical knowledge, is to undertake it in a small way and extend his business with increased experience."

We would advise this inquirer to write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta., for Mr. Foley's bulletin on poultry-raising. It contains much valuable information on building houses, feeding, fattening and managing poultry, and will be sent free on request.

Killing Germs in Eggs

An enquirer wants to know how the germs in eggs can best be destroyed and asks if dipping them in hot water a minute would be satisfactory.

In replying to our reader's query A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for Alberta, says that dipping eggs in water for a minute would certainly destroy the germs but would have an unsatisfactory influence on the eating qualities of the egg if kept for any length of time. But why any attempt to destroy the germ when this matter is easily overcome by removing the male birds from the pens. This should be compulsory in the case of eggs marketed for consumption. Incubation commences at 70 degrees of heat with the result that hundreds of thousands of eggs reach the market in a partially incubated condition. The process of decomposition is governed largely by the temperature in which the eggs are kept and many eggs pass undetected into cold storage or pickle with the result that the consumer purchases many unwholesome eggs and many that are unfit for use at all. In the east many dealers pay a premium on infertile eggs because of their keeping qualities and in the interest of the producer and consumer nothing but infertile eggs should be marketed.

HORTICULTURE

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

September 1.—*What treatment of stock do you advise during late summer and fall in order to have them in fit condition to winter well? Particularize for the class or classes of stock with which you have most experience and also distinguish according to age of animal. Under what conditions would you advise the feeding of grains or green crops and what feeds do you prefer?*

September 8.—*How do you feed and care for the early hatched pullets and older hens at this season to induce fall and early winter laying?*

September 15.—*What has been your experience in marketing wheat, as regards selling immediately*

after threshing or holding until the rush was over? Does it pay as a rule to hold wheat? What do you intend doing this year?

September 22.—*What has been your experience in boarding threshing gangs? Is the practice in vogue in most districts of farmers boarding the threshers, the proper one to follow? What would you suggest as a remedy if the present practice is unsatisfactory?*

Storing Garden Crops

As in gardening, so in the storing of garden crops, all farmers are not successful. In this country vegetables are grown chiefly for winter use, and require to be kept sometimes for months. Some gardeners seem able to keep their vegetables over winter and certain varieties well into spring and summer while other growers find the bulk of their stored crop unfit for use by Christmas. In the contributions that follow on this subject some practical suggestions on storing are offered by two successful farmer gardeners, which should be of interest to those who have vegetables of any kind to harvest and store during the next two months. And the number of those interested in gardening is steadily increasing. More farmers each year are making gardens and learning the value of vegetables as a health maintaining food. Of the contributions received that of Brenda E. Neville, Sask., is taken for first award and R. H. Carter's, Saskatchewan, for second.

Harvesting and Storing Garden Crops

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The first vegetables to harvest are those most easily hurt by frost. String beans are not usually looked on as winter vegetables, but if gathered while tender and placed in brine they will keep for a long time.

The first real winter vegetables to be harvested are those of the squash kind, and tomatoes. If possible, watch the weather and cover the vines carefully with blankets, old bags or straw, as frosty nights draw near. As soon as there is any danger of heavy frosts pull all the tomato vines by the root and lay or hang them in a dry building, such as an empty granary. Before there is danger of freezing in this building pluck the tomatoes one by one from the vines, being careful not to bruise them. Have ready some clean boxes and a bag of bran. Place a layer of bran in the bottom of the box; put in a layer of tomatoes, the tomatoes not quite touching each other. Be particular to place each tomato stem side down. It is best to put only a few layers of tomatoes in each box. See that there is sufficient bran between the layers so there will be no danger of them touching. Cover the top layer with bran also. It is best to pack the ripest fruit in one box, and the next in degree of ripeness in another, and so on. The tomatoes should be looked over occasionally, and the ripe ones, or any that show signs of rotting, should be taken out. Many that appear quite green will ripen gradually.

Citrons, cucumbers, marrows and all kinds of squash and pumpkins should be cut from the vines, leaving at least one inch of stem. They should be carefully wiped to remove all dampness or earth. Then they should be laid on shelves or open racks in a dry, rather warm room. A cellar will do if it is perfectly frost-proof and very dry. The temperature should be even, and about fifty degrees is best.

Green corn should be cut before frost. It will keep for some time if laid in open racks in a cool cellar, rather dry.

Onions should be pulled as soon as ripe. Even if not ripe pull them early, before frost. Lay them out in the sun and wind to dry. When all the leaves are dried off pick out the sound onions. Lay them in racks with only one layer of onions in each rack, or tie them into small, loose canvas bags and hang them up. If kept perfectly dry they will keep all winter. It is moisture that rots onions. I know one woman who ties her onions in paper bags and hangs them above her kitchen stove. A cooler place is better, but see that it is dry.

Cauliflower must be cut or rather pulled before they are touched with frost. Leave the roots on; cut off all but a few leaves next the head; tie the plants together by the roots in bunches of two or four, and hang them up on nails or over poles so they are suspended clear of the wall. They should be kept quite cold.

Potatoes, well covered with earth, may be left in the ground till the tops are killed by frost. Then it is best to dig them. A small plot can be dug by hand, a larger field should be dug with a digger which leaves them on the surface better than a plow. They should be dug on a dry day and placed in pits for a short time before removing to the cellar. Pits are made by first levelling a round spot about ten feet across. Pile the potatoes in a conical pile. Cover them a foot deep with straw, hay, or potato tops. Over this throw a covering of earth six or eight inches deep, and so placed as to shed rain. Potatoes put in pits are drier than if placed at once in the cellar with an earth floor if possible, and in a large pile. The more potatoes there are in a bin together the better the potatoes will keep. Carrots, beets, turnips, pars-

nips, winter radishes, salsify and any other roots, or tubers such as artichokes, may be stored in bins in the same manner as potatoes.

In harvesting beets great care should be taken not to cut or bruise them in the least. The tops should be cleanly cut off about half an inch from the crown, leaving little stem. Carrots and turnips need not be so carefully handled, but keep better if not cut or bruised. Parsnips may be plowed out. Plowing cuts off the tails, but the thick part of the root is near the top, and cutting the tails off does not cause them to rot, nor injure them for cooking.

Cabbages should be cut. They may be left in the garden even after quite severe frosts. When they are cut take off all but two or three loose leaves. Take the cabbage at once to the cellar and lay them in rows or shelves. If slightly tilted on edge so the air can circulate all round them, or laid on two narrow slats placed close enough together so that the cabbages will not fall through, they keep best.

Celery should be carefully lifted and stored in long narrow boxes in which a few inches of earth has been placed. The celery should be placed root down, and as close together as it can be packed. The box should be covered with sacking and placed in the root cellar. The root cellar should be dark, and the temperature should be exactly thirty-two degrees. It is sometimes impossible to maintain exactly that temperature. Thirty-six is easier to maintain. It does no harm if the thermometer drops a little below thirty-two occasionally, but do not keep it there long. When warm weather comes a little ventilation at night is good, but care must be taken to prevent warm air from entering.

Our cellar varied in temperature from twenty-eight to forty-five degrees last winter. A few potatoes on the top of the bin were frozen. Also a few beets. In May we had cabbages, carrots, parsnips and beets. The cabbages and carrots were excellent. At this date, August 3, we still have old potatoes fit to use. An even temperature as near to freezing as possible, is best.

Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

Storing Vegetables in Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To have good sound vegetables of a first-class table quality that will keep well, the vegetables must be well matured, but not over ripe or allowed to get into the stage of second growth, which often occurs with late fall rains, more especially in the case of onions and potatoes. Roots and tubers to keep well must be dry, free from insect damage, frost bite and bruises and require gentle handling. I have my own plans which I consider best from my own point of view and experiences. I am not always able to carry out my plans for harvesting and storing as the weather often has a great say in the matter. I like to pit my roots and tubers in shallow pits, as soon as they are dry after lifting, and keep them there until hard frost begins to appear, usually about the first week in November, then, on a nice bright day remove them to the cellar. The roots I like to keep in dry sand and potatoes, after sorting sizes, in bins not too deep. I think this outside pitting improves the quality of the vegetables as they are practically over sweating and are nice and dry for storing away. Potatoes, if they are properly matured at harvesting and stored in this way, will then be floury and not watery and soggy, the latter trouble being a common fault with a great many potatoes that are put on the market, and a fault that I think could have been dispensed with in many cases.

With onions, both sets and seed, thorough drying is essential. It is perhaps not always possible to have seed onions ripened to satisfaction for keeping purposes but I find if they are not fairly well ripened it is difficult to keep them over a few months, while a well-cured and matured onion will keep till onions are ready the following June. I like to dry onions in the sun for several days, carefully covering at night from frosts and rains, finish drying under cover and store on shelves, one layer deep, in a cool dry place, free from danger of frost or damp and give them a weekly examination for sprouting and softening onions right through the winter. Soft or sprouted onions are of use if examination is frequent and regular. When onions are thick-necked and the fall is wet I clean and either put them in brine or dry salt, which keeps them fairly well, though the onion is not so good in flavor.

Cabbage I like to keep in a granary or outhouse until frost begins to get hard when I remove to the cellar where they keep fairly well for a month or so. I do not like the frozen cabbage which many use as I think it is an aid to dyspepsia. Peas and beans, wax or kidney, are a fair substitute for the green if sliced and salted down, and I sometimes grow rhubarb and celery shoots, which are nice and tender by keeping the root and plant in a little moist earth or sand in the dampest part of the cellar. Parsnips I dig late, as I do not think they are palatable until the frosts come, and store in sand in cellar. Parsnips are the only vegetables I have never good success with in keeping right through winter, and I would like to hear of a good method of keeping. Possibly I leave them out too late.

Sask.

R. H. C.

FIELD NOTES

Lethbridge Fair a Success

Lethbridge's big fair this year was a pronounced success. The exhibits in all classes were ahead of previous years, while the attendance was greater than ever before. The Indians and their squaws and papooses were out in full regalia and paint. Undoubtedly they added greatly to the attractions and to the attendance. Lethbridge fair has become very popular and to cope with this growth and popularity it will be necessary for the management to extend their premises. The hall exhibits were better than ever before. Grain and vegetable exhibits displayed excellence in numbers and quality. There was a large number of entries both in winter and spring grains. Especially was the former good, many of the prize-winning samples of Alberta's favorite grain coming from the Cardston district. Alfalfa as usual was an attractive exhibit while there were also many sheaves of timothy and brome grass. The vegetable display was a splendid feature of the exhibition, plainly showing what good soil and irrigation methods will produce. Cabbages, celery, beans, tomatoes and cauliflowers were there in abundance. Chinamen gardeners were successful in getting many prizes.



A. E. HUMPHRIES OF LETHBRIDGE, MANAGER OF THE SUMMER FAIR.

Fruit also was very conspicuous, plainly showing that strawberries, raspberries and currants of all colors could be grown in the Lethbridge district.

The showing of live stock was a credit to any agricultural exhibition. Perhaps the poultry display fell below the standard, but the equine, bovine and porcine classes surpassed all previous entries at former fairs.

Horses, of course, were the great class of live stock. Clydesdales, Shires and Percherons were out strong, while Hackney and Thoroughbred classes called forth much attention from the judges.

Some good entries came forth in the Clydesdale classes. Baron Sorby, shown by W. H. Harvey of Lethbridge, was first in the aged stallion class. Baron's Ensign, owned and exhibited by Edward Hodges of Magrath, stood second while a second entry, Glenerva, from the Harvey stud came third. In the three-year-old class, Etonian, a black colt of good quality and splendid action, proved the winner. He was owned by Jas. Hanson of Cardston. Baron Eureka shown by W. Burton of Brooks, Alberta, stood second.

Clydesdale female classes were well represented. W. T. McCaugherty of Lethbridge owned the winner, Jas. Hanson of Cardston had the second prize animal, while W. H. Harvey of Lethbridge took third ticket. Three-year-old females were a good lot. Glasnick Baroness was the winner and she was a right good one. Hodge of Magrath was her owner; he also possessed the third prize animal. J. Hanson took second placing with the female, Her Lad ship. W. T. McCaugherty of Lethbridge had the winning two-year-old, while Hodges of Magrath came second. In the yearlings Harvey took first and Hodges again came second. The foal class brought out some nice youngsters. W. H. Harvey won first with a get of Baron Sorby. Jas. Hanson secured second placing and McCaugherty third. In the dry mare classes Hodges won with Glasnick Baroness while W. McCaugherty came second with Nora.

In the stallion sweepstakes class J. Hanson of Cardston won with Etonian, his winning three-year-old. Baron Sorby, owned by Harvey, came in for reserve and he was a good second.

Shire horses made a creditable showing in their respective classes. The stallions, however, were not a strong entry in numbers or quality. The females brought out some fine animals. Brimhall Bros., of Raymond had many good ones. W. A. Jackson of Macleod had a strong entry, especially in the younger classes. J. B. Ririe of Magrath and Herb. Ott of Lethbridge was also to the fore in many of the classes.

Percherons, too, held their own at the fair. George Lane of the Bar-U Ranch was out with a goodly bunch. Amundson and Odett of Claresholm had the sweepstakes stallion of the Percheron breed in their horse, Serial. Herbert Savory of Lethbridge exhibited the only Suffolk Punch, while the Blue Vein Stud Farm of Lacombe was among the notable new exhibitors in the Thoroughbred classes.

The Hackney is becoming a popular horse in Southern Alberta. Three aged stallions lined up for honors in the stallion class. Hockwood President shown by Fred Ewing of Lethbridge stood at the top, the judge placing him above Woodland's Applause owned by J. Hanson of Cardston. The latter was a grand horse possessing good Hackney conformation. Ed. Hodges of Magrath owned the third prize animal, a chestnut that lacked somewhat in show-ring training. W. Jackson of Macleod exhibited a black two-year-old of good type and action but he stood alone in the ring. The female classes were well represented.

The draft team competition brought out three registered teams. G. Lane came first with his span of grey Percherons. E. Hodges of Magrath followed with a team of registered Clydesdales while Brimhall Bros. were third with a weighty pair of Shire mares.

The Lethbridge Fair is not noted for the size of the show of cattle but this year the competition showed improvement. As yet there are not many cattle raised except on the range and these strictly object to be rounded up for exhibition purposes. J. Ririe of Magrath, J. Johnson and Pawson Bros. each took a share of the prizes which were all for Shorthorn cattle.

The show of sheep is getting better each year and this year's was the best yet. J. B. Ririe and W. T. Passey of Magrath and C. S. Crest of Lethbridge made a creditable showing of Ramboulettes, Shropshires and Lincolns, respectively. All the prizes given for hogs were taken by the Lethbridge Farming Co. and A. E. and J. H. Giffen.

Judges in the live stock classes were A. C. Hallman of Airdrie and D. C. Robertson of Edmonton for horses; Thos. Tinney for cattle, sheep and swine and C. N. Barker of Edmonton for poultry.

Forestry Men at Regina

A special meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held at Regina, Sask., on Friday and Saturday, September 3 and 4, starting at 9.30 on Friday morning. Matters dealing with forestry as it applies to Western Canada will be discussed. Among those who are expected to take part are: Angus Mackay, superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm, Indian Head; Norman M. Ross, chief of the tree planting division; J. P. Turner, secretary Manitoba Fish and Game Protective Association; A. Knechtel, inspector Dominion forest and game reserves; A. H. D. Ross, M.A., M.F., lecturer in forestry, University of Toronto; A. Mitchell, assistant tree planting division. Dr. William Saunders, director of experimental farms, Ottawa; Senator T. O. Davis, Prince Albert; R. H. Campbell, superintendent of forestry, Ottawa; C. E. B. Ussher, assistant passenger traffic manager, C. P. R.; Geo. H. Shaw, traffic manager, C.N.R.; J. B. Whitman, Bridgetown, N.S.; J. N. Bayne, department municipal commissioner, Regina, and a number of representative of the governmental, lumbering, farming, transportation, commercial and professional interests in Western Canada.

Special arrangements have been made with the railway companies for single fare rates for return tickets on the standard certificate plan. On Saturday an excursion will be run to Indian Head to inspect the forest nurseries and plantations at the Dominion Experimental Farm.

Standing Fields of Seed Grain

The judges for the competition in standing fields of seed grain met at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head on Aug. 18th. The forenoon was spent in discussing the points and the use of the scorecard, and in the afternoon several fields were scored by all the judges. This preliminary training is intended to give uniformity to the work of the judges throughout the province. Largely due to the education and inspiration received from these standing grain competitions and the Seed Fairs the quality of the fields now entered in the competitions shows marked improvement. So much have the fields improved that it now requires very careful work on the part of the judges and severe scoring for even minor defects in order to select the prize-winning fields. This year fields are thrown out where wild oats, perennial sow thistles or Canada thistles are present in any appreciable quantity, and a large deduction is made for all noxious weeds. Also for even a trace of other varieties or other kinds of grain, fields are severely scored and if not 90 per cent. pure are thrown out.

This year 49 societies are holding competitions, some with a very large number of entries. Grenfell

society has 42 entries. The judges will visit nearly 700 fields which is ample proof of the earnest effort which the farmers of Saskatchewan are making for the production of only the best possible in their grain crops.

Motor Contest Next Year

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Exhibition, it was decided to hold an Agricultural Motor Competition next year, on similar lines to the interesting test conducted this year.

The success last July was so pronounced that the manufacturers have requested the fair management to continue this work in the hope of making the one of 1910 even more successful than that of 1909.

The conditions and regulations will be gone into most thoroughly by the judges who officiated this year and will be revised with the utmost caution and many suggestions made by manufacturers incorporated.

Competent Live Stock Judge

For two years past the name of E. Ward Jones of the Carman District has stood out prominently in live stock judging contests held in Manitoba. Mr. Jones last spring completed his third year in Manitoba Agricultural College. From the time he entered college in 1906 he showed an aptitude in live stock work.



E. WARD JONES.

At Carman in 1907 he stood first in a class of nine judging draft horses. At Brandon Winter Fair last March, in a class of sixty-seven competitors he won gold medals in draft horses and bacon hogs in the open contest. Last month at Brandon summer show he stood first in judging draft horses, beef cattle and dairy cattle, and third in the light horse class. Though still only a young man Mr. Jones has served in the capacity of department judge at local shows in Manitoba.

Hard Work and Its Effects

"Do you suppose there is any class of men on the face of the earth that works harder than the farmer? More hours in the day, and use up more life and muscle, I mean?"

The speaker was a man who knows what work is himself. We had been speaking about a certain farmer who had broken down in health and given up his place. He told me he had done the same thing by overdoing in his own profession, and then followed by the question above. It was a matter about which I have thought a great deal. I believe it is a fact that we, as farmers, do work hard and long, many of us, and we suffer the consequences. It does not help matters to say that men in the other kinds of business do the same. There is a temptation at some seasons of the year to extend the day's work well on into the evening; but on our own farm it has been the rule to have everything done up and out of the way by sundown. Now and then there may be a little loss in the line of crops. A few haycocks may be left out in the rain or the grain may be damaged a bit. But what is this by the side of a broken-down body?

Then there is the question of working on the Sabbath Day. Not far from our farm there is a man who often does this. If he happens to have hay or grain down, fit to go in when Sunday comes, he usually keeps the teams and the men going, if they will, till it is in safe from rain. What do you think of that? Is it right or not? I have noticed that, as a general thing, the men who work the whole week

through are the ones who always are a little behind those who put up the tools of their labor on the seventh day. Behind in health, behind in money, behind in the influence they exercise upon the community as citizens. What they gain in the way of a few tons more or less of hay or a load or two of grain is far more than offset by the deterioration they themselves suffer, morally, physically, and financially. Is it worth while? I do not believe it is.

Sometimes those who write on these topics say that there is a large percentage of insanity among the farmers of this great Western country and sometimes attribute it to overwork and the loneliness of the farm. I have no means of getting at the facts of the case. But so far as my observation goes there is very little insanity among farmers. In seventeen years on the farm I do not know of more than a single farmer who has become insane, and in that case the fact of being a farmer had nothing whatever to do with it. In most cases insanity, when we come to trace the subject of causes to their source, it is found that something in the life, and not in the occupation, is the root—some trouble or some evil habit. How often a bad son or daughter will bring on the deepest trouble, leading to loss of mind! The same way with the use of liquor. Sin is a far more prolific source of insanity than farm work.

As for the point of loneliness on the farm, if that ever had any weight the time has long since gone by. So far as I am concerned, the quiet of the farm is a very good loneliness. The peace, the rest from hurry and the exacting demands of office business and the thousand and one calls of society are in some measure missing from the farm, but I do not believe there ever was a single person in our great northwest that ever lost reason through lack of those things.

DELL.

Quality of English Wheat

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.)

The quality of English wheat is engaging the attention of the National Association of Millers, and the committee is carrying on a series of experiments in wheat culture in different portions of the United Kingdom. The results so far attained were the subject of a paper at the Chester meeting of the Association, entitled "Ideal British Wheats." An ideal wheat was defined as that which best suits the requirements of the grower and miller, with due regard to the customers' preferences in bread. The consumer wants a large and shapely loaf, well aerated. To produce such bread the flour must contain a high percentage of nitrogenous matter, and such flour is colloquially termed "strong" flour.

In the last thirty years the standard of strength has increased, but the strength of English wheat has decreased. The result is that when English wheat is plentiful the price is low compared with the better grades of foreign wheat. Flour made exclusively from English wheat is usually a drug on the market. The Association is trying to remedy this state of affairs, and bring about a combination of high quality and great yield in home-grown wheat. It is claimed that experiments prove that under average English weather conditions wheat of great strength can be produced with no sacrifice of yield or quality and quantity of straw; in some cases the straw was even improved.

To test the result of environment, two well-known varieties of wheat—Square Head's Master and Red Lammas—were grown under similar conditions on seven soils. The environment did materially affect quality, but the better wheat (Red Lammas) was least affected, and soil for soil yielded better quality in greater or less degree. This shows the hereditary influence of breed to be of immense importance. A great many foreign wheats have been tested, but very few maintained their original strength under English conditions. Amongst the few, Canadian Red Fife was the best of the strong foreign wheats, and seems to be able to maintain its great strength indefinitely. White Fife, on the other hand, degenerated rapidly, and this is attributed to being a recent hybrid, as yet unfixed so far as heredity is concerned.

That the wheat plant has an inherent selective capacity in absorbing nutriment from manures is well established, and certain mineral salts affect the "strength" of the gluten. What seems easier than to improve wheat by manuring, but so far Nature has asserted her authority and barred the way. On the Rothamsted plots, where manuring experiments have been carried on for so long a period, the manuring sometimes slightly improved the quality. In some cases the effect was disastrous, and, judging by baking tests, the best flour came from the continuously unmanured plot. The manuring tests are to be continued.

It is often said that by cutting early, or on the "green" side, wheat is improved in quality, on account of the supposed excess of starch in dead-ripe grain. Careful experiments show that wheat of several varieties when allowed to become dead ripe did not show a diminished proportion of nitrogen to starch. Microscopical and bakehouse tests confirmed the general results of the chemical analyses.

Quick-ripening is said to cause great strength, and some Manitoba wheats seem to confirm the

impression, though Indian wheat shows no such strength. To test whether the strong wheats are those which grow quickly a dozen varieties were grown which could be planted either in autumn or spring. There was no difference in strength in the spring-sown grain, so spring sowing cannot be regarded as a means of bettering the quality of wheat in England. Fife wheat maintains its high quality in England, no matter whether spring or autumn sown, and it is a distinctively spring wheat in Canada.

ROYAL LANCASHIRE SHOW.

Amongst English shows the Royal Lancashire Show is second only to the Royal, and there was a phenomenal filling of the classes at this year's show at Southport. The exhibits numbered 4,754, beating the record made at Manchester last year. Nearly 3,000 men were employed in connection with the show. Unfortunately, the weather was deplorably wet, only the last day being fine.

The King was an exhibitor in the cattle classes, but failed to get any of the higher awards. Horses were a capital exhibit, Shires and Hackneys making the best classes. Hunters were hardly so good. The champion Shire stallion was the well-known Ratcliffe Forest King, owned by F. Farnsworth, Hinckley, and the Shire mare honors went to Lord Rothschild's big mare, Desford Future Queen.

In Shorthorn cattle, J. H. Maden carried off most honors, though the Derby Challenge Cup for best bull in the show went to R. R. Rothwell, Preston, for Lord Brilliant. Lord and Lady Rothschild were supreme in Jerseys. Some capital dairy cows were shown, and in close competition the Challenge Cup fell to F. S. Raingill, of Altrincham.

Amongst sheep, Wensleydales made the finest display, though there were some fine Lonks and Shropshires. One of the big sections was for pigs, there being 158 entries. Lord Ellesmere, as usual, carried off the honors for Large Whites, and Sir Gilbert Greenall in Middle Whites. Berks-shires were good. Poultry made a magnificent show, practically every variety being represented. On the last day, dogs were a big class.

A feature of the Lancashire Show is the fine horticultural display. This year fruit and flowers monopolized the space, few vegetables being shown.

FEWER ENTRIES AT CUMBERLAND.

The Cumberland Show had fewer entries this year than usual, especially in the usually strong light-horse section. Hunters showed considerable merit, and amongst the cattle, Shorthorns were of high average quality. The Challenge Bowl for best gelding amongst the light horses was won by W. L. Carlyle's three-year-old chestnut, from Ecclefechan, a horse of nice quality and good action. The champion of the cattle section was J. W. Barnes' (Wigton) Shorthorn bull, Good Friday, a level, heavily-fleshed beast with a grand top.

Border-Leicesters were the feature of the sheep classes, and champion honors fell to a typical ram owned by Thos. Pigg, of Corbridge-on-Tyne. Showery weather was against a record attendance of the public.

INVESTIGATING ABORTION

The Board of Agriculture has been investigating the question of abortion, which plague is responsible for tremendous losses to breeders every year. In a first report, the Board claims the most hopeful line of inquiry to be the production of immunity by inoculation of large doses of pure culture of abortion bacillus.

Heifers and sheep were inoculated some time before becoming pregnant. In the case of heifers, the results were encouraging, but were a practical failure with sheep. Spraying the genital organs with disinfecting solutions is regarded as useless, unless the animals are isolated. Carbolic acid and other antiseptics are said to be useless as curative agents. Isolation is insisted upon as soon as signs of abortion appear. The keeping of a goat amongst cows as a preventive of abortion is stated to be an "ignorant superstition."

FARMERS IN PARLIAMENT

The question of agricultural representation in parliament is still claiming the attention of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and a committee has sent a number of questions covering agricultural interests to members of parliament. The responses are unsatisfactory, many are discourteous, some evade the matter, others show great ignorance of the subject, a few show a desire to help agriculture. Many members totally ignored the questions and did not even reply. This outcome will strengthen the hands of those who were urging direct agricultural representation in Parliament.

The Chamber is also investigating differences in railway rates on grain; rates paid by east-coast farmers being one shilling per quarter higher than those in other districts. Western Canadian farmers found out long ago that the railway rates question is not easily settled when powerful railway interests are affected.

* * *

A selection from James Horlick's Cowley Manor herd of Shorthorns sold by Messrs. Thorton brought out very good competition. Thirty-seven cows and heifers and eight bulls were sold at an

average price of £54 10s. 7d. Top price was £75 guineas for the cow, Fairy Broadhooks, bought by Lord Fitzhardinge.

* * *

Although no extravagant figures were reached, a selection of 41 head from the Shorthorn herd of Sir Oswald Mosley, of Rolleston Hall, brought fair prices at auction. The highest price was 42 guineas, for Rolleston Meltonian II., sold to S. Dennis. The 41 head realized £1,200.

* * *

The glutted condition of the mutton market is shown by the low prices realized at the London Central Market. Best New Zealand carcasses are bringing only 2½d. per pound, and best Australian, 2½d. Canterbury (N. Z.) lamb is offered at 4d., and Australian at 3½d. When mutton has to be brought half way around the world to sell for 2½d. a pound there can only be very small margins for anyone. British mutton is low enough, but it is fetching about three times as much.

* * *

The Poultrymen's Review, published last January, noted a considerable decline in the importation of foreign eggs, and a rise in value. The figures for the first half of this year show even a greater decrease, the reduction being 62,247,360 eggs, equal to 7 per cent.

Danish supplies have fallen 22 per cent.; German, 50 per cent., and Italian, 35 per cent. The rising prices is shown by a reduction of only £17,955, or .61 per cent. in value. Competent authorities think we have passed the maximum of foreign supplies, for the shortage is universal, and that a higher range of prices will rule in future. Canadian eggs are quoted at 9s. 4d. per 120, a higher figure than any other country from which Britain draws supplies.

* * *

British wheat averaged 35s. 11d. for the 47 completed weeks of the cereal year, compared with 33s. last year. Barley averaged 27s. 2d., against 25s. 11d., and oats, 18s. 8d., against 18s. 3d. The quantity marketed was 2,939,000 qrs., against 2,631,000 qrs. Reserves of old wheat are very small, and foreign supplies are much below the average. Prices show a tendency to fall from the present quotation of around 44s., and 40s. is predicted as the opening price for the new cereal year. Statistically, the figures hardly bear out the prediction of lower prices in the near future, and as the season is now three weeks behind its time, new wheat will be slow in marketing. Wheat prospects are still above the average, though heavy rains have battered down the heavy crops. Good weather is imperative if the spring-sown grain is to reach maturity. The wheat harvest should be beginning now, but thousands of acres of hay are still unhoused.

F. DEWHIRST.

Are Engineers Negligent?

While in Winnipeg recently Oliver King of Wawanesa called at the office of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and spoke very strongly regarding the negligence of railway engineers in blowing whistles and ringing bells at crossings throughout rural districts. Mr. King was an eye witness of the unfortunate accident whereby Mrs. F. H. Granger of Wawanesa and Mrs. H. H. Granger of Moosomin were killed at a crossing near his home. It is claimed that the regulations laid down by the Railway Act were not complied with. Mr. King rightly maintains that the public should unite in seeing that these great corporations shall use reasonable precautions at crossings as stipulated by law.

Good Farm Competitions

Further awards announced by those in charge of the good farming competitions in Manitoba have been announced. The work for the season of 1909 is at an end. The judges and others who followed the work are assured that great good has been accomplished and that the outcome will be improved conditions in the areas affected.

The awards are: At Miami—1, Thos. Garnett, 812 points; 2, John Pierce, 792; 3, Thos. Reeves, 686; 4, C. S. Margetson, 677; 5, Wilbur South, 654.

At Virden—1, Robert Turnbull, 783; 2, A. H. Insley, 726; 3, Goulding Bros., 693; 4, Walter Halton, 658; 5, Col. Ivins, 649. Other competitors were Peter McDonald, John Haw, R. Milburn, Col. Hosmer, H. Boddy and Levi Bukar.

At Hamiota—1, T. Irwin, 728; 2, G. S. Fraser, 720; 3, S. Houck, 718; 4, J. Strachan, 696; 5, W. M. McConnell, 680.

At Harding—1, W. H. English, 821; 2, J. A. McKenzie, 718; 3, J. A. McIntosh, 717; 4, W. Hudson, 708; 5, A. Bond, 708.

At Birtle—1, Doig Bros., 650; 2, Wm. Watt, 595; 3, P. Sutcliffe, 576; 4, J. W. Tansley, 559; 5, Geo. Seale, 547. Other contestants were: W. Gourlay, W. J. Bartley, Laidman & Sons and J. M. R. Huggins.

At Meadow Lea—1 and 2, James Carr and Jas. Robertson, 592; 3, Thos. Scott, 560; 4, S. G. Sims, 557; 5, D. Munro, 547. A. E. Kelly and Alex. Campbell also competed. Ten farmers also strove for prizes offered by the municipality for best farm crops. The awards went to George Tait, D. N. McIntyre and Donald Munro with scores of 85, 3 and 80 out of a possible 100.

Fruit Inspector

C. Campbell of Winnipeg has been appointed Dominion Fruit Inspector for Manitoba in succession to the late J. J. Philp. The rapid increase in consumption of fruit in the province and the fact that several fruit producing countries are competing for the trade makes it essential that a competent man should look after the inspection. Mr. Campbell is thoroughly acquainted with fruit and the fruit business and will do much to maintain the proper standard.

MARKETS

GRAIN

Wheat opened the week dull in all markets. There was practically no export enquiry from Europe. American markets were inactive and continuance of favorable weather in all parts of the West confined trading at Winnipeg to small proportions and prices to within narrow limits. On Tuesday Liverpool cables were up $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, which developed some activity in the local market, but throughout the week Canadian markets were dull, business was confined almost wholly to option trading, little actual grain arrived to make prices on.

Total Canadian wheat visible at close of the week previous stood at 1,367,995 bushels, oats at 1,089,889, and barley 169,010 bushels. The American visible supply was 8,282,000 bushels, or rather less than half what it was at this date a year ago.

The condition of the wheat crop in America is considered favorable. No damage of any kind is reported. In the Northwestern States and Canada, cutting is well advanced. It is probable that the present week will find the bulk of the Canadian wheat harvest in stock. Threshing returns from some sections of the American Northwest are said to be disappointing, but it is probable this report emanates from the same source from which came rumors a few weeks earlier that the Dakotas had been struck by black rust and a million acres of wheat in the Canadian provinces destroyed by hail. Harvesting conditions in all parts of the West have been good and there is every prospect of a larger total crop than last year. Deliveries of fall wheat are being made freely in American markets and it is probable the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture of an unusually heavy outturn of winter wheat will be realized. That is the situation in America.

In Europe the outlook is scarcely as favorable, though conditions are very nearly normal. Weather in the United Kingdom has been unsettled and harvesting delayed some on that account. In Germany and France some damage is reported by rains but not enough to materially affect the outlook. In the Danube country and Italy the outlook is said to be unfavorable, present condition being due to a poor start earlier in the season. Russia, if all reports are true, will harvest a better than average crop of good quality. From the remainder of the wheat growing world there is nothing of importance to note.

From existing conditions it is difficult to arouse anything but bear sentiment. A large wheat crop is mature or has been safely harvested. In practically every exporting country in the northern half of the world prospects are favorable. It has to be remembered, however, that supplies are at about the lowest ebb they have been in many years. Few realize how closely the world scraped to the bottom of its wheat supply towards the end of July and beginning of August. This lack of reserves will tend to maintain prices up near their present level for a little time, perhaps, but if half the bear gossip circulating is true wheat prices are bound to go lower. Nobody seems to have any well formed opinion yet as to what will happen. Prices are hovering around a dollar for most of the futures quoted and an unusually light business is being done. It is a noticeable fact in connection with wheat that a good strong leader, whether he be bull or bear, always makes an active market, while without someone taking the lead and backing up his opinions strongly with his money it is difficult to work up much interest. Just now in United States markets September is showing more activity than any other future, chiefly, it is believed, because Armour's have a controlling interest in that option and have to do some manufacturing to get themselves out without loss.

Quotations for the week were as follows:

OPTION MARKET

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Aug.	113	113	110	110	111	111
Oct.	99	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats —						
Aug.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oct.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax —						
Aug.	133	132	132	130	130	128
Oct.	126	127	128	128	.....	128
Cash Wheat —						
No. 1 North-ern.....	113	.....	.....	116	115	115
No. 2 North-ern.....	111	.....	.....	112	112	112 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 3 North-ern.....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	.....	.....	110
No. 4.....	102	102	.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
No. 5.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6.....	89	.....	.....	89	89

LIVE STOCK

Winnipeg stock yard receipts for the week were about of usual proportions. Cattle prices, under the influence of a decline in Liverpool quotations on export stock, and a fairly heavy run of local killing stuff, fell off about 25 cents all round. Exporters ran from \$4.10 to \$4.40, with some contract stuff going forward at rather better than the latter figure. These prices of course being at point of shipment. Several trainloads of export stuff went East during the week, a part of it controlled by local shippers and some passing through directly from the ranches. Of butcher stock a plentiful supply is being received. Prices on killing grades are lower by a quarter than last week, and if supplies come forward well may go lower still. Lack of quality characterized this class of cattle to too great an extent to expect a market to show much strength when fairly heavy shipments are received and outside cattle prices show a tendency to weaken. The best price reported was \$4.25, the bulk selling well under \$3.00. The detailed statement of weights and prices indicate selling price of the various grades.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Sheep deliveries are light and stock is being imported from the East by the abattoirs to supply demand. During the week six decks of sheep arrived from Toronto. As sheep are ranging in price in Toronto from \$3.00 to \$4.00 and are quoted at Winnipeg at from \$5.50 to \$6.00, it would appear that a profitable business might be carried on buying sheep in the East and selling them in this market. Western sheep, however, are preferred on account of their weights and are worth more on this account than imported stock.

Some business is doing in lambs, prices are good and demand active. Besides the usual run of small lots of lambs in mixed shipments, a load of 121 came in from Portage that averaged around 70 pounds in weight and sold for \$7.25. From this the price ranged down to around \$6.00 for low quality, light stuff.

HOGS

Hogs continue to sell at last week's high level, \$8.00 per cwt. Deliveries are light, packers having difficulty in procuring a supply for immediate needs. At the price quoted the bulk of the hogs received were sold, stags, sows and overweight hogs selling down to as low as \$5.00. The hog situation is strong and to all appearances seem likely to remain so for several months. It is doubtful if prices will go any above the present level, but unless there is a surprisingly large number of pigs in hiding somewhere in the country, prices will have to stay up very near their present point for some time. It is very probable that the marketing of spring pigs will be a little later than usual. The spring litters have not been as heavily grain fed this summer on account of the high prices of coarse grains and hog food and may be a month or two later in reaching market. It looks, too, as if high prices have brought out quite a percentage of the breeding stock which should have been retained on the farms for breeding purposes. Buyers appear to have been picking up anything and everything farmers could be induced to sell.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

(for week ending August 21)

Choice export steers, weighed off cars, freight assumed	\$4.25 to \$4.40
Good export steers, weighed off cars, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export cows and heifers, weighed off cars, freight assumed	3.50 to 4.00
Choice butcher steers and heifers, weighed off cars, delivered	3.50 to 4.00
Good to choice butcher cows and heifers, weighed off cars, delivered	3.00 to 3.50
Common to fair mixed butcher cattle, weighed off cars, delivered	2.50 to 3.00
Good to choice bulls	2.50 to 3.00
Common to fair	1.50 to 2.25
Select hogs, 150 to 250 lbs. average ..	8.00
Heavy sows, rough, 300 lbs. and up ..	6.50 to 6.50
Stags	4.00 to 4.50
Choice Lambs	7.00 to 7.25
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	4.00 to 4.25
Medium calves	3.00 to 3.75

STOCK RECEIPTS

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	3738	982	459
C. N. R.	449	309	nil
	4187	1291	459

SHIPMENTS

Exporters East from last week	700
Exporters East from this week	1885
Butchers East from this week	475
Feeders East from this week	182
Stockers West from this week	29
Exporters East held over	489
Markets. Aug. 23. Mac.	
Butchers East held over	146
Local	981
	4187

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

HOGS			
No.		Ave. Wt. Lbs.	Price Cwt.
536	Medium hogs	206	\$8.00
40	"	179	7.75
3	"	173	7.50
4	"	232	7.25
	Heavy hogs.....	280	7.50
1	Heavy hog	350	7.25
1	"	440	6.75
5	Heavy hogs.....	342	6.50
1	Stag	150	7.25
COWS			
7	Cows	1041	3.25
17	"	991	3.00
1	"	1135	2.34
4	"	975	2.25
2	"	1000	1.50
STEERS			
41	Steers	1136	4.40
20	"	1113	4.50
18	"	1202	4.25
8	"	1152	3.65
4	"	1052	3.50
42	"	1012	3.40
1	"	950	3.25
STEERS AND HEIFERS			
18	Steers and heifers	1048	4.00
18	"	1027	3.85
48	"	1064	3.75
30	"	909	3.10
11	heifers.....	1070	4.00
1	Heifer	1260	3.65
3	Heifers	1166	3.40
16	"	900	3.15
7	"	968	3.00
19	"	912	2.75
5	"	900	2.50
BULLS			
1	Bull.....	1405	3.40
1	"	1575	3.25
1	"	1405	3.00
4	Bulls	1087	2.75
1	Bull.....	1410	2.60
1	"	1150	2.30
2	"	916	2.25
2	"	707	2.00
CALVES			
28	Calves	207	4.25
4	"	253	4.00
22	"	270	3.75
3	"	100	3.00
SHEEP AND LAMBS			
131	Sheep and lambs	66	7.25
143	"	138	3.75
TORONTO			
Export cattle, \$5.15 to \$6.20; butchers, choice, \$5.30; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; canners, \$1.00 to \$2.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bucks, \$2.00 to \$2.50; spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$8.10.			
CHICAGO			
Beef cattle, \$4.75 to \$7.80; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; stockers, \$3.25 to \$5.25; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.25 to \$7.65; hogs, \$7.30 to \$8.20.			
WINNIPEG PRODUCE			
Bran, per ton			\$22.00
Shorts, per ton			23.00
Barley feed, per ton			30.00
Oat feed, per ton			36.00
Barley and oats			34.00
Hay, track, Winnipeg (freshly baled)			10.00
Timothy	12.00	@	14.00
CREAMERY BUTTER —			
Manitoba, fancy fresh made in boxes, 28 and 56 lbs.....	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	.23
DAIRY BUTTER —			
Dairy, in tubs, according to grade.....	.15		
CHEESE —			
Manitoba, first half of July, per lb., Winnipeg.....	.11		
EGGS —			
Manitoba, fresh gathered, subject to candling .....			.17
POTATOES —			
New potatoes, per bushel ....			.70
FRESH FRUITS — (Jobbers selling prices).			
Raspberries, B.C., per case of 24 pints			3.75
Raspberries, southern, 24 qts.	5.00	@	5.50
Blackberries, B.C., per case 24 pints			3.65
Red currants, B.C., per case of 24 quarts			3.25
Cherries, per lb. ....			.30
Apples, B.C., boxes about 40 lbs.			2.50
Apples, southern, per bbl.			6.00
Apples, Ontario, baskets ....	.45	@	.55
Peaches, Ontario, crates			1.50
Greengages, B.C., crates			1.50
Plums, Ontario, baskets .....			.65
Plums, Ontario, baskets, 12 qts.			1.15
HIDES —			
Country cured hides, f.o.b., Wpg.	9	@	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 1 tallow.....			.5
Sheepskin, shearings .....	.15	@	.25
Wool (Manitoba unwashed), per lb. ....	.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	@	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY



People and Things the World Over

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Spenser, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a pension; the first who received the office by formal letters patent was Ben Jonson.

* * *

The police of Paris are searching with anxiety for a lost tube of salts of radium. It is only the size of a cigarette, and is valued at \$5,000, but the finder is warned not to open it, as if he does the terrible stuff will inflict on him fearful and incurable wounds.

* * *

Miss Fiona Scott of North Battleford is probably the youngest organist in Canada. She is only eleven years old yet has full charge of the organ in the Presbyterian church in her town. Her school studies have not been neglected for music, as she begins after vacation to study for her third class certificate.

* * *

The state lottery of Italy for 1907-1908 has netted the government \$8,680,000. The chief dupes are the most ignorant and poorest of the people, who purchase only the ten-cent tickets. Tickets of something over 60 cents are said to hardly account for one-tenth of the receipts.

* * *

The law passed by the Dominion government a year ago forbidding the use of cigarettes by boys under sixteen has, it is estimated, reduced the consumption of the 'coffin nails' in eight months of the past year by at least thirty millions, and prevented an increase in their use of twenty millions more. As the actual number smoked during that time, however, is given as three hundred and seventy millions, and as the sight of boys smoking is still a common one, there looks to be still considerable room for improvement.

* * *

Lord Kinnaird, speaking at the annual meeting of the British royal normal college for the blind, drew attention to the interesting fact that 80 or 90 per cent. of the college students became self-supporting. One of the subjects which had been found particularly suitable for blind people, he said, was typewriting. For the last three years the conferences held had all been reported by blind stenographers and transcribed by blind typewriters, while, in addition, the reports had been prepared for the printers and the accounts attended to by blind people.

* * *

France is so pleased with the record of the 2,000 black men in her army that she is considering the idea of recruiting from her West African possessions an army of 100,000 Negroes available for service in France or wherever French troops are called. The father of the scheme is Col. Mangin, who proposes that the French conscription law be extended to the African colonies, with their native population of 12,000,000. This would give a black force of 100,000, with a reserve of 500,000. French experience with black troops, it is said, proves them faithful, easily controlled, fond of military life, brave and even foolhardy in the presence of danger.

* * *

Every once in so often some old superstition turns out to be true and so keeps the others alive. For many years a great walnut tree has stood outside the gates of Husband's Bosworth, the county seat of the English family of Turville, and the story has been that the tree would die with the last of the family. When Mary Fortesque Turville, sister of the late Sir Francis Turville, was the last survivor of the family of the direct line, the walnut tree was dead at the top, though it had leaves on its lateral branches. The year she died it had not a single leaf upon it, and on examination was found to be dead.

Two notables of Jerusalem have applied for the concession for furnishing Jerusalem with electric light and building an electric tramway between Jerusalem and Jaffa. The daily receipts of the electric tramway in Damascus average 40 Turkish liras (\$176). At present only one line is in operation, but a considerable expansion of the system is under preparation. Electric light has been introduced into 450 places of residence and business in Damascus. The streets of the city are lighted with 1000 electric lamps, while the Serail, the city hall, and the Grand Mosque are served gratis with electric arc lights.

* * *

Massachusetts has a law, known as the "semicolon law," under which a misplaced semicolon regulates the liquor traffic in the city of Boston. But this is not a circumstance to an omitted comma, as instanced in the following act of the last Legislature of Massachusetts: "Whoever operates an automobile or a motor cycle on any public way or private way laid out under the authority of law recklessly or while under the influence of liquor or so as to endanger the lives or safety of the public," etc. It is now asserted that the reckless motorist can go as he pleases on highways which have not been "laid out under the influence of liquor."

* * *

That a little schoolgirl from fourteen should invent something remarkable enough to arouse the interest of trained engineers, something important enough to lead a government to treat for its purchase, seems hardly to be believed and yet it is what has just happened in Belgium according to the New York *Tribune*. The schoolgirl is Ernesta Carston di Lusi, and her invention is a kind of turntable which will allow a vehicle to revolve on its own axis so that it can reverse its direction in a moment. Every one who drives, whether a horse or an automobile, is naturally interested, for the device will, it is said, revolutionize the present methods of traction; but it seems odd that it was a little girl who first thought of it.

* * *

The North-west rebellion is recalled by a work which has just been completed by the R. N. W. M. P. The scattered remains of eight men who were killed by the Crees in April, 1887, near Frog Lake, Sask., have been gathered and placed in a grave at Frog Lake, the graves marked with crosses and the plot enclosed by a fence. The victims of the massacre were Geo. Dill, trader; T. Quill, Indian Agent; C. Gouin, his assistant; Willie Crowe, bookkeeper for the post; W. C. Gilchrist, cook; Gowanlock, a contractor who was putting up a mill for the Indian Department, at Frog Lake; John Oelany, a millwright, all of whom were killed by the Indians at Frog Lake, on April 2nd, and Constable Cowan who was killed at Fort Pitt on April 6th. Owing to their superstition, none of the Indians would help with the work of gathering the bodies which were in graves scattered over half a mile of country where the men fell.

The Child in the Garden

When to the garden of untroubled thought
I came of late, and saw the open door,
And wished again to enter and explore
The sweet, wild ways with stainless bloom
inwrought,
And bowers of innocence with beauty fraught,
It seemed some purer voice must speak before
It dared to tread the garden, loved of yore,
That Eden lost unknown, and found unsought.

Then just within the gate I saw a child—
A strange child, yet to my heart most dear—
He held his hands to me, and softly smiled
With eyes that knew no shade of sin or fear;
"Come in," he said, "and play a while with me;
I am the little child you used to be."
—HENRY VAN DYKE, in *The Presbyterian*.

The Bible as the Most Popular Book

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

The absence of the Bible from the Eliot five-foot library shelf directs attention again to what one writer has described as "the vast and growing national ignorance of the Scriptures." Many educators and thinkers feel that in school and college the Bible is practically neglected to-day, and the examination papers supply amusing illustrations of this in abundance. It is a grievous mistake to assume that advice to read the Bible is superfluous; unfortunately it is the books we are all supposed to know by heart that most of the younger men and women even in educated families seldom glance at.

Of course, the great difficulty is that family reading of the Scriptures has declined and that parents do not, as formerly, "make" the children study the Bible for themselves. How much writers like Ruskin and Arnold owed to Bible reading in youth, and how as men they blessed the "compulsion" which they had so disliked! Love and understanding of the Bible as literature must be implanted at home and at school, or all the efforts of societies will largely fail to arrest "the growing ignorance" of the greatest of books.

Meantime the individual constructors of the Eliot library will do well to give the first place in it to the Bible, with the intention of reading it at all times and seasons. The value of all the other books on the shelf will be enhanced thereby, and the final results of the "course" will be richer and fuller.

The Citizen Factory

The great work of the public schools of the United States is the work assimilation; of the great aim to make over into Americans the children of every nation that reach her shores, and that is practically the children of every nation on earth. In some respects their school system is not to be compared with our own, but they have beaten us to the real goal of education on this continent—the making of citizens. Until very recent years there was not much necessity for paying attention to this phase of education in Canada, for English, French, Scotch and Irish here were not only Canadian but British with history and tradition and breeding to hold us firm. But the change has come, and with the change the chance to do things right if we will only take the chance now. There is scarcely a school in Western Canada that has not some child in it whose birth is not Anglo-Saxon, and the teacher's work, above and beyond teaching the subjects on the curriculum, is to turn that child into a good Canadian. It is going to take the best material in the profession to do it.

We are missing the right spirit if, in the endeavor to make citizens of the children, we estrange them from their parents. Miss Adams of Hull House lays special emphasis on that point. She says that the tendency is for the child to feel that the advantage of being able to speak English makes him superior to his parents. He gets the idea that their ways and methods of working are antiquated, and that only what is in accordance with the customs of the new country is above contempt. It will need skilful handling to achieve the desired result—making a child a loyal Canadian without teaching him to despise the land from which his parents came.

* * *

Hidden from the world for nearly half a century, the object of a search which lasted through several years, only to end in recording it among the lost masterpieces of the world, a painting has been found. That it is a Murillo will at once establish its value. It is the one, which among the works of the great master, is often called the "Lost St. Jerome," lost since 1860, when with several paintings, it was sold in Paris.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS

—S. Matt. vi., 24.

Is our Lord making a mistake when He says that the serving of two masters is an impossible thing? It is plain that no one can make a real success of life unless he knows quite well what he wants, and works steadily towards the fulfilment of his ambition. But is it "impossible" to divide one's service? Surely there is no doubt about that, if the two masters are entirely opposed to one another.

And yet men and women everywhere are attempting this impossible and heart-breaking service. They want to be God's servants, but they are not quite ready to put themselves unreservedly under His orders. They say: "It is not always possible to know what is the right thing to do"; not considering that God's promises of guidance are for those—and for those alone—who keep their eyes fixed on His Face, prepared to obey His directions, whatever the cost may be.

Dr. Farrar says:

"It is not a Christian minister, it is a secular historian, who says that of all unsuccessful men, in every shape, whether divine or human, there is none equal to Bunyan's Facing-both-ways, —the fellow with one eye on heaven and one on earth,—who sincerely preaches one thing and sincerely does another, and from the intensity of his unreality is unable even to see or feel the contradiction. He is substantially trying to cheat both God and the devil, and is in reality only cheating himself and his neighbor."

Are we in any degree like "Mr. Facing-both-ways"? It is a solemn question, and one that we shall do well to answer honestly and searchingly, with no surface scrutiny. Joshua said to the Israelites: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," and the people answered with unhesitating unanimity: "We will serve the LORD." It was an easy answer, and one that any congregation would be likely to give, without hesitation. Joshua does not seem to have accepted that answer with much gratification. "Ye cannot serve the LORD: for He is an holy God," he declared. When the people still insisted that they would serve God, they were warned that they must put away the strange gods which were among them and incline their hearts unto the LORD God of Israel.—Josh. xxiv.

You see, Joshua had good reason to think that people could not serve God while they were cherishing "strange gods"—they could not serve two masters, any more than we can. It was a small matter to "say" that they would be God's servants—more than words are required of us. Our Lord—Who is the Judge—has declared that men will be judged by "their fruits," not by their professions. Not those who claim to be His servants, saying, "Lord, Lord," shall enter the Kingdom, but those who "do the will" of the Father. And the "fruit" He is seeking is not preaching, not healing of sick souls or bodies, not "wonderful works" which astonish the world. Christ says that "many" will expect to be accepted as His servants because they have prophesied in His Name, cast out devils in His Name, and in His Name done many wonderful works. And yet they may be utterly disowned, cannot be owned by the God of Holiness if they have been working iniquity.—S. Matt. vii., 20-27.

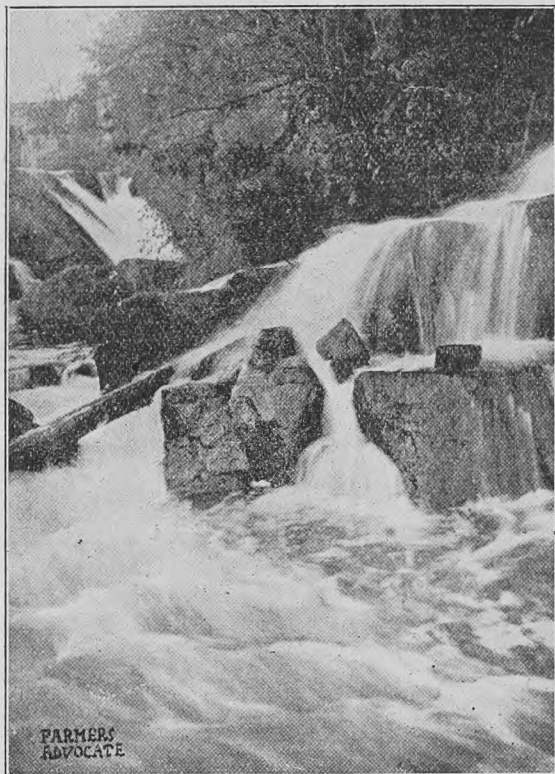
But what does the Judge mean when He says: "I never knew you: depart from Me, ye that work iniquity"? We call Christianity the "Gospel," or "good news," because it declares glad tidings of the possibility of forgiveness and restored purity to sinners. Is it only preaching glad tidings to respectable people, to those who may call themselves "sinners," but who would be

very indignant if other people gave them that title?

Oh, let us read our Bible honestly, and find out what our dear Lord really cares for in His servants. His tenderness to sinners who want to be holy stands out clearly in the Gospel narrative; but how terrible were His scorching denunciations of those who wrapped themselves comfortably in the garments of respectability and looked down on their neighbors. Read S. Matt. xxiii., and see how fearlessly He rebuked the people in high places—rebuked them in fiery words which roused their terrible fury against Him, drove sharp straight to their secret sins, because He loved them dearly and could not leave them in blind ignorance. It was not to a few people, but openly, "to the multitudes," that the words were spoken which no preacher would dare to speak unless he loved the souls of men infinitely more than his own

than manicuring to make hands clean for heavenly inspection."

Let us be very sure that we are not trying to serve two masters. Let us make the service of God our real business and object in life. Don't let us be satisfied with a surface religion that will pass muster in the world, one that is very secondary to our everyday work and pleasure. Let us really invite the Master in, throwing open all the dark corners of our hearts to His inspection, honestly asking Him to cleanse us through and through—no matter how painful or humiliating the restoring process may be. We shall be infinitely happier if we give the Holy Spirit the opportunity He is seeking to wash away the stains of the past and take full control of every thought. Those who lay each hour of life before God, asking Him what He wants them to do in that hour, and leaving all anxieties in His hands, find the peace of serving One Master—One Who is perfectly wise and loving. Does He give them pain to endure? Well, that is their business—the special task the Master has set—and they rejoice to endure splendidly under His eye.



POWER AND BEAUTY.

safety. Over and over again is hurled the thunderbolt: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" The men who have posed as religious leaders of the people are boldly accused of cheating widows and of gaining reputation by long prayers and scrupulous paying of tithes, while omitting the weightier duties of judgment, mercy, and faith. They are declared to be like "whited sepulchres," beautiful in outward appearance, but full of the horror of decay within.

Think of the solemn cursing of the fig tree that was making a show of being in a healthy condition and yet had failed to bear fruit—failed entirely to fulfil the purpose for which it was created! Let us take warning, and be careful not to make a show of greater zeal for God than we really possess. The outward sign is a lie, unless it is the natural outgrowth of the inward life within the soul. Pilate's washing of his hands only convicted him of knowing his own awful injustice, it certainly could not remove any stain of guilt. Somebody has quaintly said: "It takes more

Does He send failure or disappointment? They can accept it bravely, knowing that One Who loves them is giving them the opportunity of growing strong and straight and beautiful in spirit. When His purpose for their perfecting is accepted, and the way is open for giving outward success without injuring the sensitive soul, He loves to pour out the sunshine of earthly prosperity on one who trusts Him.

Two weeks ago I bought a camera, and have been dabbling a little in photography ever since. In trying to develop the negative, I soon found how easily the light could ruin everything, until the sensitive film was "developed and fixed." Then the sunshine could be freely admitted without injury. Can we not trust God to know what is best, if He shuts us up in the darkness with himself for a time? He cannot obtain good results unless we co-operate with Him trustfully.

Our Lord wept over Jerusalem—wept on the one day when His people hailed Him as King—because their outward homage was not the sign of

a real surrender of the will. Those who are quite ready to choose His service, as long as it is pleasant, profitable, and the "correct thing to do," are not really serving Him at all unless they are also determined to follow in His steps when He calls them to sacrifice ease and popularity.

God has a great purpose in regard to you. He can help men mightily through any life that is genuinely surrendered. Professor Rhinelandt, in a paper read recently at Hartford, declared that "the greatest tragedy, the only real tragedy, which any life can know, is that it should fail to find its true vocation, that it should not know its time of visitation. And, on the other hand," he says, "remember that for any man, the only conceivable success is to be found in correspondence with the divine plan marked out for him."

An hour ago I received a letter from a young Jewish girl—a stenographer who had lived her seventeen years of life in a city tenement—saying that she wished she could take up nursing as a profession, "because one can do so much good as a nurse." She said she felt she was not doing as much as she was capable of. It is well to be ambitious of doing good, but, in God's sight, there is a still higher ambition—the hungering and thirsting after a shining purity of soul. One who is pure in heart, and single in motive, cannot fail to do good, because he is always like a bright mirror reflecting the Face of God.

The "fruit of the Spirit" grows in the heart. It is not preaching or nursing or writing books or healing the sick—though these, and many other outward signs, may spring from its seed. It is inward and invisible—except to the eye of God—being LOVE, with its various manifestations of "joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance."

Can we afford to live without it?

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

RETURNING THE FAVOR

Dear Dame Durden,—It was very kind, indeed, of you to answer my letter so promptly about the rose jar. I shall do my best to try and make one, but the rain has made them fall off so. But there are still a lot of prairie roses. I am sending a table which I use when canning fruit.

The plan of preparing fruit for canning is so well understood, generally, it is not deemed necessary to give any more instruction than is found in the tables. The sugar and the juices are calculated to make syrup enough to fill the crevices. If there is no juice, in any case, a very little water must be put in to start the juice and prevent the sugar from burning at the first.

The following table gives the time required and the amount of sugar for cooking each quart of fruit:

Cherries,	5 min.,	6 ozs. sugar.
Raspberries,	6 min.,	4 ozs.
Blackberries,	6 min.,	6 ozs.
Plums,	10 min.,	8 ozs.
Strawberries,	8 min.,	8 ozs.
Whortleberries,	5 min.,	4 ozs.
Rhubarb (sliced),	10 min.,	10 ozs.
Small sour pears,	30 min.,	8 ozs.
Bartlett pears (halved),	20 min.,	6 ozs.
Peaches, whole,	15 min.,	4 ozs.
Pineapple, (half-inch slices),	15 min.,	6 ozs.
Crabs (whole),	25 min.,	8 ozs.
Sour apples (quartered),	10 min.,	6 ozs.
Currants,	6 min.,	8 ozs.
Tomatoes, cook	20 min.	
Quince, till clear,	10 ozs.	
Wild grapes,	10 min.,	8 ozs.

MILLCENT.

A KINDLY OFFER

Dear Dame Durden:—I notice "A Friend" in the Ingle Nook asking about growing strawberries. Will you kindly tell her that I will be pleased to tell her

all I know about growing them as soon as the busy time is past? I have not much spare time at present for writing but will write her later on and send it to you to forward.

So glad you enjoyed your Toronto visit and hope next summer you'll come West, and don't you dare pass our town by. We are going to have a fruit farm here some day but you can't see much sign of it yet.

THE THREE HILLS.

(As "A Friend" will be busy just now, too, she will not mind waiting for the strawberry information. Won't you send it for everybody? Plenty of people would grow fruit here if they could just get rid of the idea that this country will not produce fruit, and you can help us lighten their darkness.

I'll be delighted to stop off at Cranbrook and see the fruit farm and its owners when the happy day comes that I go West again. D.D.)

ABOUT THE CHILDREN

A further letter from Mr. R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of dependent and neglected children, contains some paragraphs that are of interest to all who are interested in children, and that means all of us in the Ingle Nook, doesn't it?

He says:

"The problem of finding homes for the homeless children becomes a serious one at times, the necessity of procuring the best homes increases the magnitude of the problem in dealing with the childless home and the homeless child.

We have a great number of applica-

tions for children which we find necessary to turn down on account of their inability to properly carry out the terms of the agreement which must be entered into before a foster child can be adopted from this department.

In a case of adoption or of children being placed in foster homes, we must first receive a formal application, which is supplied upon enquiry for a child. This application is investigated, and at least two references must agree with the statements which the applicant makes in reference to his standing, morally and financially, in the community.

It is not our desire to place these children in the wealthiest homes, but it is our desire to place these children in the homes wherein they will grow up to be good citizens in every sense of the word.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the application, the report on application, and the agreement re child given into foster home.

There are times when it is possible to place a child in a good home for a temporary period. Such homes are most acceptable to this Department because of the need of temporary care for children whose parents are unable for temporary distress to properly provide for them.

We are in constant receipt of applications from people who are under some financial difficulty, or through some reason over which they have no control, are unable to look after the children in the home, and are willing that the children should become the temporary foster children of individuals who are

willing to accept the responsibility of the children for a short period. These cases are the hardest to deal with because of the unsatisfactory nature as far as the people who receive the children are concerned. Most of the people who receive children as temporary charges, do so with the desire of extracting all they can from the child, and of giving as little as they can in return. I call your attention to this condition of affairs in order that in case we receive applications from some of your subscribers for children to be regarded as temporary charges, that you may not feel that we have slighted you if such applications prove unsatisfactory after investigation. I assure you that every effort is made to find the exact condition of a home before a child is placed in such a home, and at times it becomes necessary to turn these applications down for the sake of the children."

LIST

Infant boy, age twelve months, perfect health, light hair, blue eyes. Owing to remarriage of mother child to be adopted.

Willie C. — Owing to poverty of mother and desertion of father, seven-year-old boy, light hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, mentally very bright child, physically active, wants home. This is a particularly bright and attractive child with no bad habits. Irish-American parentage.

Edwin. — Age two years, fair complexion, blue eyes, healthy normal child, mentally bright, physically active. Owing to death of parents badly in need of home.

Charlie. — Badly in need of home owing to abuse of parents. Child made ward of this Department on Judge's order. This child would be an attractive child under normal conditions. Grey eyes, ruddy complexion, English-Canadian parentage.

Norval. — Age seven years, dark complexion, blue eyes, very affectionate disposition, mentally bright, physically normal.

These children may be arranged for with the Superintendent Dependent and Delinquent Children for the Province of Alberta, who may be addressed at Edmonton, Alberta, or through this department of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. These children are all in need of homes, and any person accepting the responsibility of a child from this Department may be assured they will have the full care and legal protection in case they make arrangements to receive a child into their homes.

The superintendent for Saskatchewan, Mr. S. S. Page, Regina, Sask., has forwarded the information that at present in the Regina shelter are four children, a boy over fourteen years, a girl over thirteen years, a girl six years, a boy eight years, all healthy children and the last boy mechanical in his tastes.

Any further information desired will be gladly given by either of the gentlemen mentioned above.

DAME DURDEN.

IF YOU WANT TO BE LOVED

Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't repeat gossip even if it does interest a crowd.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. Few care whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business — a very important point.

Do not try to be anything else but a gentleman or a gentlewoman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world, and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by."

A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY

Dear Dame Durden: — I have thought several times of writing you again, but it took the letter from "A Friend" to get me started. Perhaps I can help her on the strawberry question.

The first thing is to get plants that are hardy and healthy. Senator Dunlap and Bederwood are considered best. Get them if possible from stock grown here. But I got my Senator Dunlap from a Michigan firm and they could not have been better, and they came in splendid condition. The new bed should be set out in early spring, on well-worked soil that has been heavily manured with thoroughly rotted barnyard manure and wood ashes.

Care must be taken to set the crowns of the plant exactly even with the surface, neither deeper nor shallower. Plants should be set from two to three feet apart, and kept well cultivated. If the weather is very dry, give water. No fruit should be allowed to form the first year.

When the ground commences to freeze in the fall the bed should be covered a few inches deep with clean wheat straw. Brushwood laid over this will keep it from blowing away and help to catch snow, which is very important. In winter, after snow falls, a little more straw put over the snow will help to keep it from melting too soon in spring. In spring do not remove the covering until the ground is well thawed out under the straw. Even then proceed slowly, only loosening it to admit a little air at first. Later on take the straw off the plants gradually, till it is all removed.

If a rather late variety of berry is chosen, the blossoms are more likely to escape spring frosts.

Do any of the Ingle Nook people live where wild grapes grow in Manitoba? I would like very much to exchange strawberry plants, or red raspberries, or red currants, or lilacs, for good roots of the Manitoba wild grape, if I could get roots of both staminate and pistillate varieties. We are trying wild grapes from Eastern Ontario, but are not sure whether they will prove hardy. Do not send any roots until next spring, early.

We have just tried a new recipe for preserving black currants and gooseberries. For black currants it is especially nice. To five pounds of fruit add five pounds of water and ten pounds of white sugar. Let all come to a boil and boil two minutes. Put boiling hot into air tight jars. The amount given above will make seven quarts of preserves, and the juice will be a delicious jelly when cold.

I would be glad to get roots of the Manitoba oak, and tamarac (larch) in exchange for the plants mentioned. I much prefer seedling or year-old trees. I would like to get some acorns to plant this fall as soon as they ripen.

I would also be pleased to get seeds of western or northern-grown evergreens if I could get them this fall; also roots or seeds of high bush cranberry.

Hoping this letter will be a help to someone, I will close.

Cottonwood, Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

(You have always been so kindly willing to help all our gardening members, that I'm sure your waxes will be promptly supplied. I am giving your address with this so that communication may be direct and the risk of spoiling lessened. You do not mind, do you? D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES

Orange Jelly. — Grate the rind of an orange into a basin, squeeze over it the juice of five oranges and one lemon, and put into a pan with six ounces of loaf sugar, the whites of two eggs. Whip lightly together, add a pint and a half of hot water and one ounce of gelatine; let the mixture boil up, then pass through the jelly bag. Pour into a mould that has been soaked in cold water.

Graham Muffins. — Mix one cup of white flour and one cup of graham flour, add quarter of a cup of sugar, a teaspoon of salt and three and a half teaspoons of baking powder. Put through a sifter, then add gradually a cup of milk, one egg well beaten, and a tablespoon of melted butter. Put in buttered gem pans and bake in a hot oven.

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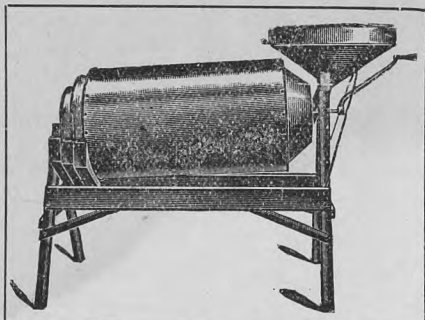
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Pork Cake.—One-half pound of fat salt pork, one cupful of strong boiling coffee, one and one-half cupfuls of moist brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one-half pound of raisins, one level tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda and ginger, one-half teaspoonful of salt and between three and four cupfuls of flour, enough to make a batter as stiff as for fruit cake. Chop the pork very fine, seed the raisins, dissolve the soda in a little hot water and add it to the molasses. Mix the spices, pork and raisins with part of the flour, add the coffee and molasses, and then beat in thoroughly, a little at a time, the rest of the flour. Line a tin with buttered paper, turn in the batter, and bake about one hour in a moderate oven.

Barley Sugar.—Put one tablespoonful of vinegar into a half-pint cup, and fill up with water. Put into a saucepan with two pounds of sugar. Boil without stirring until it turns a nice lemon color—no more. Pour on to an oiled slab or dish. When it has cooled a little cut into strips with a knife and twist. A few drops of essence of lemon may be added to the mixture.

Orange Cheese Cakes.—Remove the pulp from two oranges and boil the peel until it is quite tender. Put into a mortar and beat to a paste, with twice the weight of the oranges in pounded sugar. Add the pulp and strained juice of the oranges with a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Beat these ingredients thoroughly and lay the orange mixture in some patty-pans lined with a rich puff-paste. Bake for about twenty minutes.

Quaker Muffins.—Scald a cup of milk and turn it over two-thirds cup of rolled oats; let stand five minutes, then add three tablespoons of sugar, a half teaspoon of salt, and two tablespoonfuls melted butter. Put a cup and a half of flour with four teaspoons of baking powder in the sifter, and sift into the batter; mix well, add one beaten egg, and bake in buttered muffin rings or gem pans.

Grilled Muffins.—To one cup scalded milk and one cup boiling water add two tablespoons butter, one-quarter cup su-

gar, and three-quarters teaspoon of salt. When luke-warm add one-quarter yeast cake, dissolve, add an egg well beaten, and four cups of flour. Beat well, cover and leave to rise over night. In the morning put buttered muffin rings on a hot greased griddle. Fill the rings half full with the muffin mixture, cook slowly until the muffins have risen and are well browned underneath, then turn rings and muffins, and brown the under side.

Orange Fritters.—Mix one-half pound of flour with a half-pint of milk, making a stiff batter, then add two ounces of melted butter, two well-beaten eggs, and a pinch of salt. Peel two oranges and divide into sections without cracking the skin. Into boiling water drop a tablespoonful of the batter with a section of orange in the centre, fry to a golden brown, then drain on blotting paper. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve on lace paper d'oylie.

* * *

The absent-minded professor returned home one night to learn that his son had played truant from school, and he was asked by his wife to hunt up the missing youngster and administer a sound thrashing.

"Why, I'll flay him alive," exclaimed the angry father. "I'll break every bone in his body! Just wait until I get him out in the wood-shed!"

He came across his heir playing marbles about a mile from home, but the boy didn't seem to be abt alarmed by the old man's threats. As they started to return home, the absent-minded professor stopped to chat with an old acquaintance, and it was fifteen or twenty minutes later, when he looked down in wonder at the boy at his side and asked:

"Why, where did you come from, Jack?"

"Don't you remember, father?" smiled the boy, "we are on our way to buy me a box of candy, because my excellent school report."

"Bless me, but so we are," agreed the absent-minded professor, as he patted the boy on the back and started for the store.

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C

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CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

The recollection of this adventure was very pleasing to Pierre. He recalled every incident of it perfectly, and all three of them for awhile transported back into the fairyland of their happy childhood.

The bugle call of old Æolus again sounded, and the three friends rose and proceeded towards the house.

The little brook—it had never looked so bright before to Amelie—sparkled with joy like her own eyes. The orioles and blackbirds warbled in the bushes, and the insects which love warmth and sunshine chirped and chirruped among the ferns and branches as Amelie, Pierre, and Le Gardeur walked home along the green footpath under the avenue of elms that led to the chateau.

The lady de Tilly received them with many pleasant words. Leading them into the breakfast room, she congratulated Le Gardeur upon the satisfaction it afforded her to see her dear children, so she called them, once more seated round her board in health and happiness. Amelie colored slightly, and looked at her aunt as if questioning whether she included Philibert among her children.

The lady de Tilly guessed her thought, but pretending not to, bade Felix proceed with the breakfast, and turned the conversation into topics more general. "The Iroquois," she said, "had left the Chaudiere and gone further eastward; the news had just been brought in by messengers to the Seigniory, and it was probable, nay, certain that they would not be heard of again. Therefore Le Gardeur and Pierre Philibert were under no necessity of leaving the Manor to search for the savages, but could arrange with Amelie for as

much enjoyment as they could crowd into these summer days."

"It is all arranged, aunt!" replied Amelie. "We have held a cour pléniere this morning, and made a code of laws for our Kingdom of Cocagne during the next eight days. It needs only the consent of our suzeraine lady to be at once acted upon."

"And your suzeraine lady gives her consent without further questioning, Amelie! although I confess you have an admirable way of carrying your point, Amelie," said her aunt, laughing; "you resolve first what you will do, and ask my approbation after."

"Yes, aunt, that is our way in the kingdom of pleasure! And we begin this morning: Le Gardeur and Pierre will ride to the village to meet our cousin Heloise, from Lotbiniere."

"But you will accompany us, Amelie!" exclaimed Le Gardeur. "I will not go else—it was a bargain!"

"Oh, I did not count myself for anything but an embarrassment! of course I shall go with you, Le Gardeur, but our cousin Heloise de Lotbiniere is coming to see you, not me. She lost her heart," remarked she, turning to Pierre, "when she was last here, at the feast of St. John, and is coming back to seek it again."

"Ah! how was that, Amelie?" asked Philibert. "I remember the lovely face, the chestnut curls, and bright black eyes of Heloise de Lotbiniere. And has hers really gone the way of all hearts?"

"Of all good hearts, Pierre,—but you shall hear if you will be good and listen. She saw the portraits of you and Le Gardeur, one day, hung in the boudoir of my aunt. Heloise professed that she admired both until she could not tell which she liked best, and left me to decide."

"Ah! and which of us did you give to the fair Heloise?" demanded Philibert with a sudden interest.

"Not the Abelard she wanted, you may be sure, Pierre," exclaimed Le Gardeur; "she gave me, and kept you! It was a case of clear misappropriation."

"No, brother, not so!" replied Amelie, hastily. "Heloise had tried the charm of the three caskets with the three names without result, and at last watched in the church porch, on the eve of St. John, to see the shade of her destined lover pass by, and lo, Heloise vowed she saw me, and no one else, pass into the church!"

"Ah, I suppose it was you? It is no rare thing for you to visit the shrine of our lady on the eve of St. John. Pierre Philibert, do you recollect? Oh, not as I do, dear friend," continued Le Gardeur with a sudden change of voice, which was now filled with emotion: "it was on the day of St. John you saved my poor worthless life. We are not ungrateful! She has kept the eve of St. John in the church ever since, in commemoration of that event."

"Brother, we have much to thank heaven for!" replied Amelie, blushing deeply at his words, "and I trust we shall never be ungrateful for its favor and protection."

Amelie shied from a compliment like a young colt from its own shadow. She avoided further reference to the subject broached by Le Gardeur by saying,—"It was I whom Heloise saw pass into the church. I never explained the mystery to her, and she is not sure yet whether it was my wrath or myself who gave her that fright on St. John's eve. But I claimed her heart as one authorized to take it, and if I could not marry her myself I claimed the right to give her to whomsoever I pleased, and I gave her to you, Le Gardeur, but you would not accept the sweetest girl in New France!"

"Thanks, Amelie," replied he, laughing, yet wincing. "Heloise is indeed all you say, the sweetest girl in New France! But she was too angelic for Le Gardeur de Repentigny. Pshaw! you make me say foolish things, Amelie. But in penance for my slight I will be doubly attentive to my fair cousin de Lotbiniere to-day. I will at once order the horses and we will ride down to the village to meet her."

Arrayed in a simple riding dress of dark blue, which became her as did everything else which she wore,—Amelie's very attire seemed instinct with the living graces and charms of its wearer,—she mounted her horse, accepting the aid of Philibert to do so, although when alone she usually sprang to the saddle herself, saluting the Lady de Tilly, who waived her hand to them from the lawn. The three friends slowly cantered down the broad avenue of the park toward the village of Tilly.

Amelie rode well. The exercise and the pure air brought the fresh color to her face, and her eyes sparkled with animation as she conversed gaily with her brother and Philibert.

They speedily reached the village, where they met Heloise de Lotbiniere, who, rushing to Amelie, kissed her with effusion, and as she greeted Le Gardeur looked up as if she would not have refused a warmer salutation than the kind shake of the hand with which he received her. She welcomed Philibert with glad surprise, recognizing him at once, and giving a glance at Amelie which expressed an ocean of unspoken meaning and sympathy.

Heloise was beautiful, gay, spirited, full of good humor and sensibility. Her heart had long been devoted to Le Gardeur, but never meeting with any response to her shy advances, which were like the wheeling of a dove round and round its wished-for mate, she had long concluded with a sigh that for her the soul of Le Gardeur was insensible to any touch of a warmer regard than sprang from the most sincere friendship.

Amelie saw and understood all this she loved Heloise, and in her quiet way had tried to awaken a kinder feeling for her in the heart of her brother. As one fights fire with fire in the great conflagrations of the prairies, Amelie hoped also to combat the influence of Angelique des Meloises by raising up a potent rival in the fair Heloise de Lot-

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Gentleman (arising in street car)—Won't you take my seat, madam?

The Suffragette—No, sir, I will not! You are entitled to it until such time as we women have something to say about the framing of laws governing public conveyances.—Puck.

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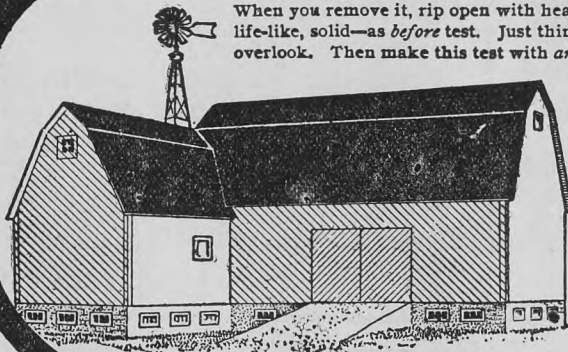
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binier, but she soon found how futile were her endeavors. The heart of Le Gardeur was wedded to the idol of his fancy, and no woman on earth could win him away from Angelique.

Amelie comforted Heloise by the gift of her whole confidence and sympathy. The poor disappointed girl accepted the degree of fate, known to no other but Amelie, while in revenge upon herself—a thing not rare in proud, sensitive natures—she appeared in society more gay, more radiant and full of mirth than ever before. Heloise hid the asp in her bosom, but so long as its bite was unseen she laughed cruelly at the pain of it, and deceived, as she thought, the eyes of the world as to her suffering.

The arrival of Heloise de Lotbiniere was followed by that of a crowd of other visitors, who came to the Manor House to pay their respects to the family on their return home, and especially to greet Le Gardeur and Colonel Philibert, who was well remembered, and whom the busy tongues of gossip already set down as a suitor for the hand of the young chatelaine.

The report of what was said by so many whispering friends was quickly carried to the ear of Amelie by some of her light-hearted companions. She blushed at the accusation, and gently denied all knowledge of it, laughing as a woman will laugh who carries a hidden joy or a hidden sorrow in her heart, neither of which she cares to reveal to the world's eye. Amelie listened to the pleasant tale with secret complaisance, for, despite her tremor and confusion, it was pleasant to hear that Pierre Philibert loved her, and was considered a suitor for her hand. It was sweet to know that the world believed she was his choice.

She threaded every one of these precious words, like a chaplet of pearls upon the strings of her heart, — contemplating them, counting them over and over in secret, with a joy known only to herself and to God, whom she prayed to guide her right whatever might happen.

That something would happen ere long she felt a premonition, which at times made her grave in the midst of her hopes and anticipations.

The days passed gaily at Tilly. Amelie carried out the elaborate programme which she had arranged for the amusement of Le Gardeur as well as for the pleasures of her guests.

Every day brought a change and a fresh enjoyment. The mornings were devoted by the gentlemen to hunting, fishing, and other sport; by the ladies to reading, music, drawing, needlework, or the arrangements of dress and ornaments. In the afternoons all met together, and the social evening was spent either at the Manor House or some neighboring mansion. The hospitality of all was alike: a profusion of social feeling formed, at that day, a marked characteristic of the people of New France.

The Lady de Tilly spent an hour or

two each day with her trusty land steward, or bailli, Master Cote, in attending to the multifarious business of her Seignior. The feudal law of New France imposed great duties and much labor upon the lords of the manor, by giving them an interest in every man's estate, and making them participators in every transfer of land throughout a wide district of country. A person who acquired, by purchase or otherwise, the lands of a censitaire, or vassal, was held to perform foi et hommage for the lands so acquired, and to acquit all other feudal dues owing by the original holder to his seigneur.

It was during one of these fair summer days at Tilly that Sieur Tranchelot, having acquired the farm of the Bocage, a strip of land a furlong wide and a league in depth, with a pleasant frontage on the broad St. Lawrence, the new censitaire came as in duty bound to render foi et hommage for the same to the lady of the Manor of Tilly, according to the law and custom of the Seignior.

At the hour of noon, Lady de Tilly, with Le Gardeur, Amelie, and Pierre Philibert, in full dress, stood on a dais in the great hall; Master Cote sat at a table on the floor in front, with his great clasped book of record open before him. A drawn sword lay upon the table, and a cup of wine stood by the side of it.

When all was arranged, three loud knocks were heard on the great door, and the Sieur Tranchelot, dressed in his holiday costume, but bareheaded and without sword or spurs, — not being gentilhomme he was not entitled to wear them, — entered the door, which was ceremoniously opened for him by the majordomo. He was gravely led up to the dais, where stood the Lady of the Manor, by the steward bearing his wand of office.

The worthy censitaire knelt down before the lady, and repeating her name three times, pronounced the formula of foi et hommage prescribed by the law, as owing to the lords of the Manor of Tilly.

"My Lady de Tilly! My Lady de Tilly! My Lady de Tilly! I render you fealty and homage due to you on account of my lands of the Bocage, which belong to me by virtue of the deed executed by the Sieur Marcel before the worthy notary Jean Pothier dit Robin, on the day of Palms, 1748, and I avow my willingness to acquit the seigniorial and feudal cens et rentes, and all other lawful dues, whensoever payable by me; beseeching you to be my good liege lady, and to admit me to the said fealty and homage."

The lady accepted the homage of Sieur Tranchelot, graciously remitted the lods et ventes, — the fines payable to the seigneur, — gave him the cup of wine to drink when he rose to his feet, and ordered him to be generously entertained by her majordomo, and sent back to the Bocage rejoicing.

So the days passed by in alternation of business and pastime, but all made a pleasure for the agreeable inmates of the Manor House. Philibert gave himself up to the delirium of enchantment which the presence of Amelie threw over him. He never tired of watching the fresh developments of her gloriously-endowed nature. Her beauty, rare as it was, grew day by day upon his wonder and admiration, as he saw how fully it corresponded to the innate grace and nobility of her mind.

She was so fresh of thought, so free from all affectation, so gentle and winning in all her ways, and, sooth to say, so happy in the admiration of Philibert, which she was very conscious of now. It darted from his eyes at every look, although no word of it had yet passed his lips. The radiance of her spirits flashed like sunbeams through every part of the old Manor House.

Amelie was carried away in a flood of new emotion; she tried once or twice to be discreetly angry with herself for admitting so unreservedly the pleasure she felt in Pierre's admiration; she placed her soul on a rack of self-questioning torture, and every inquisition she made of her heart returned the self-same answer: she loved Pierre Philibert!

It was in vain she accused herself of possible impropriety: that it was bold, unmaidenly, censurable, nay, perhaps sinful, to give her heart before it had

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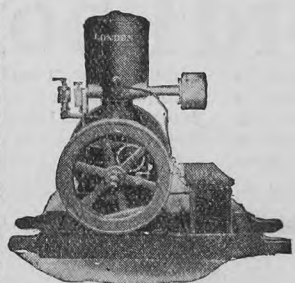
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been asked for ; but if she had to die for it, she could not conceal the truth, that she loved Pierre Philibert ! "I ought to be angry with myself," said she. "I try to be so, but I cannot ! Why ?"

"Why,"? Amelie solved the query as every true woman does, who asks herself why she loves one man rather than another. "Because he has chosen me out in preference to all others, to be the treasure-keeper of his affections ! I am proud," continued Amelie, "that he gives his love to me, to me ! unworthy as I am of such preference. I am no better than others." Amelie was a true woman : proud as an empress before other men, she was humble and lowly as the Madonna in the presence of him whom she felt was, by right of love, lord and master of her affections.

Amelie could not overcome a feeling of tremor in the presence of Pierre since she made this discovery. Her cheek warmed with an incipient flush when his ardent eyes glanced at her too eloquently. She knew what was in his heart, and once or twice, when casually alone with Philibert, she saw his lips quivering under a hard restraint to keep in the words, the dear words, she thought, which would one day burst forth in a flood of passionate eloquence, overwhelming all denial, and make her his own forever.

Time and tide, which come to all once in our lives, as the poet says, and which must be taken at their flood to lead to fortune, came at length to Amelie de Repentigny.

It came suddenly and in an unlooked-for hour, the great question of questions to her as to every woman.

The hour of birth and the hour of death are in God's hand, but the hour when a woman, yielding to the strong, enfolding arm of a man who loves her, falters forth an avowal of her love, and plights her troth, and vows to be one with him till death, — God leaves that question to be decided by her own heart. His blessing rests upon her choice, pure love guides and reason enlightens affection. His curse infallibly follows every faithless pledge where no heart is, every union that is not the marriage of love and truth. These alone can be married, and where these are absent there is no marriage at all in the face of heaven, and but the simulation of one on earth, an unequal yoking, which, if man will not sunder, God will at last where there is neither marriage nor giving in marriage, but all are as his angels.

The day appointed for the long-planned excursion to the beautiful Lake of Tilly came round. A numerous and cheerful water-party left the Manor House in the bright, cool morning to spend the day gypsying in the shady woods and quiet recesses of the little

lake. They were all there : Amelie's invitation to her young friends far and near had been eagerly accepted. Half a dozen boats and canoes, filled with light-hearted companions and with ample provisions for the day, shot up the narrow river, and after a rapid and merry voyage, disembarked their passengers and were drawn up on the shore and islands of the lake.

That bright morning was followed by a sunny day of blue skies, warm yet breezy. The old oaks wove a carpet of shadows, changing the pattern of its tissue every hour upon the leaf-strewn floor of the forest. The fresh pines shed their resinous perfume on every side in the still shade, but out in the sunshine the birds sang merrily all day.

The groups of merry-makers spent a glorious day of pleasure by the side of the clear, smooth lake, fishing and junketing on shore, or paddling their birch canoes over its waters among the little islands which dotted its surface.

Day was fast fading away into a soft twilight ; the shadows which had been drawing out longer and longer as the sun declined, lay now in all their length-like bands stretched over the green, sward. The breeze went down with the sun, and the smooth surface of the lake lay like a sheet of molten gold reflecting the parting glories of the day that still lit up the western sky.

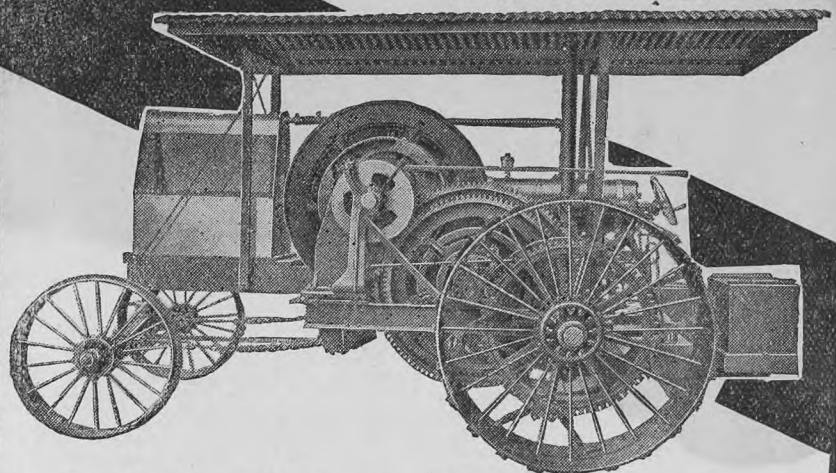
A few stars began to twinkle here and there — they were not destined to shine brilliantly to-night, for they would ere long be eclipsed by the splendor of the full moon, which was just at hand, rising in a hemisphere of light, which stood like a royal pavilion on the eastern horizon. From it in a few minutes would emerge the queen of heaven, and mildly replace the vanishing glory of the day.

The company, after a repast under the trees, rose full of life and merriment and rearranged themselves into little groups and couples as chance or inclination led them. They trooped down to the beach to embark in their canoes for a last joyous cruise round the lake and its fairy islands, by moonlight, before returning home.

Amid a shower of lively conversation and laughter, the ladies seated themselves in the light canoes, which danced like corks upon the water. The gentlemen took the paddles, and, expert as Indians in the use of them, swept out over the surface of the lake, which was now all aglow with the bright crimson of sunset.

In the bow of one of the canoes sat the Arion of Tilly, Jean de La Marche; a flute or two accompanied his violin, and a guitar tinkled sweetly under the fingers of Heloise de Lotbiniere. They played an old air, while Jean led the chorus in splendid voice :

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" 'Nous irons sur l'eau,
Nous y prom-promener,
Nous irons jouer dans l'isle.' "

The voices of all united in the song as the canoes swept away around a little promontory, crowned with three pinetrees, which stood up in the blaze of the setting sun like the three children in the fiery furnace, or the sacred bush that burned and was not consumed.

Faint and fainter, the echoes repeated the receding harmony, until at last they died away. A solemn silence succeeded. A languor like that of the lotus-eaters crept over the face of nature and softened the heart to unwonted tenderness.

It was the hour of gentle thoughts, of low spoken confidences, and love between young and sympathizing souls, who alone with themselves and God confess their mutual love and invoke his blessing upon it.

To be continued.

* * *

The electric 'bus had been delayed by the snow and slush, and was challenging the traffic squad in its efforts to make up for lost time. The interior was crowded. The conductor's attention was divided meanwhile between the oncoming passengers and a lady carrying a pet dog seated far forward. At intervals of five or six blocks she beckoned the conductor to her and inquired anxiously if they had reached Seventh Street. When patience was all but exhausted, the street was reached. The conductor stopped the car and beckoned to the passengers. The lady stepped daintily to the platform, when she stopped, and, holding up her dog, said raptously :

"See, Boddy, there is where your mother was born."

Questions & Answers

LAME OX

I have an ox eight years old. About four years ago he went lame in the left hing leg, and remained so for a couple of years, when he suddenly got better and was right all winter, then went lame again. I now notice that his leg is getting quite stiff, and every now and again it makes a clicking noise when he is walking. He can only make a very short step, and drags the leg, and, although he eats well, he is getting very thin in the hind quarters only. Please tell me what is the matter with him.

M. O. C.

Ans.—It is impossible to make a positive diagnosis of the seat, or cause of lameness in your ox, from the symptoms given. But, as you say, he takes a very short step and



AYRSHIRE MILKMAIDS

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

CLYDESDALE STUD GROOM—married, thoroughly experienced, wishes situation in Clyde Stud. Good references. Scotsman. Apply Box Z, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John A. Bell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P.O. box 41.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

MEN WANTED—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 Acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John A. Bell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

TO RENT—Wheat ranch in Saskatchewan on shares, good buildings, mile from town. Several hundred acres broken. No stock, tenant to find everything and receive two thirds. Possession at once to get fall plowing done. L. G. Harris, Hardware Club, New York City.

OXEN AND SHORTHORNS—\$300 will buy four excellent heavy oxen; \$60 P.B. Registered Shorthorns, one with calf at side. \$16 an acre will purchase a farm land of superior quality, or will exchange for B.C. land. Write at once. S. Major, T. Coles, Moffatt, Sask.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A34, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

FOR SALE—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Hatched in March. 1 doz. year old, Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year old, Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

E. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C.; Eggs for hatching from the following breeds, R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock-bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples, famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

drags the lame leg, we are inclined to think the trouble is in the stifle joint. Examine the leg well for any enlargement, and if such can be found apply a smart blister to the part, composed of biniodide of mercury, one-half ounce; vaseline, two ounces. Mix well. Clip the hair off the part, and well rub in the ointment for twenty minutes. Tie him so he cannot reach the blistered part with his mouth, until you have washed it off in forty-eight hours from the time the blister was put on. Then smear with vaseline. On account of the great length of time the ox has been lame, the chance of a permanent cure is very remote. The shrinking of the muscles of the limb is the natural result of the long continued lameness.

GOSSIP

BULLETIN ON LIGHTNING

The necessity of protecting isolated large buildings against lightning has become very evident this summer. No

doubt there have been many severe electrical storms in former years, but they caused less damage to buildings and cattle than as there was so little for a storm to wreck its vengeance on, and in most cases it merely amounted to "hot air." But now, as the country is being settled, farm and other buildings improving and representing concrete values, it behooves us to take notice and realize and guard against the increasing losses from this cause. This year the setting fire to houses, barns and elevators by lightning has been more frequent than before, partly because of the increased number of electrical storms, but also because of the want of protection against lightning.

Nature's lightning rods are the forest trees, but where there are no tall trees, and where the buildings stand out free as in our prairies, they are in greater danger of being struck unless properly rodded. Some

thirty years ago considerable swindling was carried on by so-called lightning-rod agents. This naturally created a strong feeling against the agents, and a prejudice against the rod. However, the business is on a different basis now, and no manufacturer would dare bring in or offer a fake rod in the market. He would soon have to quit.

The persons who give most attention to the protection against losses from lightning are the officers of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies. In several States these companies carry more than three hundred million insurance, and in a large number half that amount.

Their experience shows that the losses from lightning in the States, and the Mississippi Valley, is from two-thirds to three-fourths as great as that from all other causes added together. In Iowa in 1902 the fire losses of farm property from lightning was three times as great as from all other causes combined. In the meeting of the American Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, at Denver, the matter of reducing the assessment where the buildings were rodded was discussed favorably, and this has been done by many companies.

A delegate said, "In our Company, where more than half the buildings are rodded, it is a fact that in fifteen years there was not a case on record of a single building with rods on it that has been struck with lightning; on the other hand, a great many not rodded have been."

Don't entertain the foolish idea that the rod draws the lightning. It does not. The function of the lightning rod is to sap the earth on which the house or barn sets, of electricity as it is induced from the earth to the clouds, and it acts as a safety valve preventing the charge from storing in the building. If there is no charge there can be no discharge.

Cloud formation takes place in the upper air caused from heat and cold, or the chemical action of heat and moisture which sets up motion, and we then have stored energy in this cloud formation. Hence we have a cloud charged with potential energy or electricity. From the excitation of the moisture in the air, the moisture in the earth becomes excited, but in the opposite way from that of the clouds, hence we find stored energy in the clouds as well as in the earth with a retaining wall of dry air between these two forces.

These two potentials or poles attract each other, and are pulling together, while the air, a poor conductor, tries to resist them. Here is where the trouble begins. The air is overcome or broken down, and the stored electricity discharged from earth to cloud through the air, and the friction is so great that it heats the air to white heat. This is what we see as lightning.

A. LINDBACK,
Winnipeg Fire Commissioner.

FENCING OUT COYOTES

The murderous activities of coyotes on herds of sheep have made business bad for ranchmen. Here follows a year of history at Billy Meadows on the Wallowa National Forest in Oregon. The people set to on this—can coyotes be kept away from the sheep? If so, are the sheep healthier, heavier, and more profitable? Does the added profit in the sheep pay for the cost of shooting away the coyotes?

Coyote-proof fence, fifty-nine inches high and eight miles long, was used to fence in 2,650 acres. In three months 136 coyotes came to the fence and not one got through. They were on hand for seventy-two out of the ninety-five days. Seven grizzly bears and eight brown bears got through the fence. Black bears, bobcats, lynx, badgers, and elks also came nosing around the barriers. The grizzly bears passed in by going through the six-inch space between the woven wire and the first barbed wire above, or through the eight-inch space between the two top barbed wires. The claws of the hind feet were hooked into the meshes of the woven wire, giving the bear a pull to force his body through.

The band of sheep consisted of 1,200 ewes and their increase, 1,009 lambs. At the season's end, September 25, the sheep, experimented on, were turned back to the owner. The count gave a total of 2,194, a loss of fifteen since June 21, when the animals were turned into the pasture. The coyote-proof fence gave them free, unmolested grazing, and they began to outgrow their herding methods. There was less massing, less close-bunched grazing. This change is good for the range and good for the sheep.

The age of the two bands at the time of final weighing was approximately the same, yet the average weight showed an advantage of 8.7 pounds in favor of the animals from the coyote-proof pasture. After being handled under the pasturage system for three months, between the ages of three and six months, lambs weighed eight pounds more than the best lambs of the same class that had been herded.

The chief drawback to the system at the experimental pasturage was the excessive cost of the fence, which on most grazing lands will approach closely to \$400 a mile.

Among the advantages of the pasturage system that justify this expenditure for fence construction are:

1. Increased carrying capacity of fifty per cent. over the customary herding system.
2. Heavier sheep.
3. Decrease from 3 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. in the loss.
4. Less expense for handling.
5. An increase in the lamb crop.
6. Heavier and cleaner wool crop.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

A few months ago we announced that Dr. D. McEachran had decided to engage in the business of importing and breeding Clydesdale horses. Few men in public life in Canada have been so long in the limelight of public opinion and retired with so much honor and so little adverse criticism. For about a quarter of a century Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, he it was who inaugurated the live-stock quarantine of Canada, and moulded the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, that have kept our herds the cleanest from disease of any country on the face of the earth. And, not the least important by any means, he so regulated his machinery of inspection as to cause the least possible friction among all parties concerned. A few years ago he found the duties of that office too arduous for his advancing years, and placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. Since then he has been looking around for a suitable location to establish a stock farm on a scale commensurate with his own ideas of what a stock farm should be, and he finally decided to locate at Ormsbytown, Que., about 47 miles south of Montreal, where he purchased several hundred acres of land of a texture particularly adapted to stock-raising. At the time of a visit of a "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently, a large gang of men were at work erecting commodious stables, which, when completed, will be equipped with electric light, and all modern improvements, making them second to none in Canada. A few months ago the Doctor journeyed to the home of his birth, and selected and brought out his first importation of Clydesdales. There is no man in Canada that knows a Clydesdale horse better than Dr. McEachran, and his many friends that expected to see him land something extra choice, were not disappointed, although we were not privileged to see them all, as several had been sold before our visit. We are free to say, however, that anyone wanting show animals in Clydes. can get them in his stables. An examination of stallions and mares and their pedigrees showed that from a breeder's standpoint, Scotland's richest blood is represented, and their individuality is all that can be desired, as they combine size with quality and character.

SORE SHOULDERS

Positively cured by Bickmore's Gall Cure. Also Harness Galls, Cuts and Sores. Good for man and beast. Sample and new horse book 6c. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Distributors, 545 Notre Dame St., W. Montreal, Canada.

**MY LUCKY DAY**

Mr. Thomas Wylie (Box 384), Galt, says:—"It was the luckiest day of my life when I struck PSYCHINE, for I truly believe I shouldn't be alive now but for that."

"A neglected cold was the beginning of my trouble, and what seemed to be a simple ailment, soon developed into a serious and dangerous condition. I got so low that it was scarcely possible for me to walk around, and I lost so much flesh that I looked like a skeleton. I was just about ready to 'hand in my checks,' although only 20 years of age. The medicine the doctor gave me made me worse and I got disgusted. Then I struck PSYCHINE."

"PSYCHINE did miracles for me. The first bottle gave me new life and courage, and in less than no time I began to put on flesh rapidly, and I felt I was on the high road to recovery. My appetite returned, and I 'ate like a hunter,' as the saying goes. My friends were surprised, and hardly knew me. In three months I was as strong and well as ever, and returned to work in the mill. I have not had a day's illness since. Nobody could wish for better health than I enjoy, and it is all owing to PSYCHINE. It should be in everybody's hands."

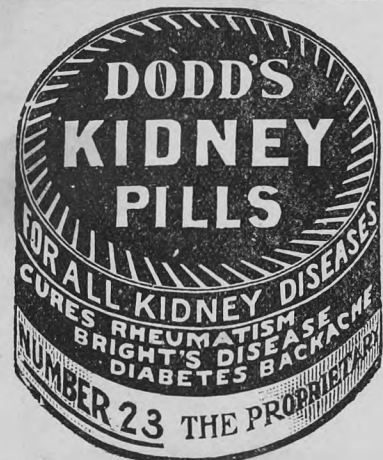
For Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Throat, Lung and Stomach Trouble, take Psychine. Druggists and Stores sell at 50c and \$1.00. Send to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, for a TRIAL FREE.

PSYCHINE
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN
THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

It was in the hotel of a Western mining town that the New England guest, registered in the office, heard a succession of loud yells.

"What in the world is that?—a murder going on up-stairs?" he demanded.

"No," said the clerk, as he slammed the books and lounged towards the stairs. "It's the spring bed up in Number Five. That tenderfoot up there don't get the hang of it, and every few days he gets one of the spiral springs screwed into him like a shirt stud. I guess I'll have to go up, if there ain't anything I can do for you for a few minutes."

**Questions & Answers****CHRONIC COUGH**

Saddle pony caught cold in May from being kept in a stable that leaked whenever it rained. He had a cough for which I gave him blood root in his grain for two weeks. This seemed to do no good, so I got a package of heave powders and put him out to grass in day time. He still has the cough, and seems to breathe a little faster than he should. The last week or two I have noticed a little hard white stuff come through his nose. He is in good condition, eats well and feels good. H. L.

Ans.—The cough has become subacute or chronic. It may take some time to overcome it. We would advise you to blister the throat with a liniment composed of olive oil, 2 ounces; turpentine, 1 ounce; strong liquor of ammonia, 1 ounce. Mix, and shake well. Well rub in one-half of the liniment at the first rubbing, repeat in twelve hours if the first application does not blister. When the skin is blistered, smear the parts with vaseline. Also make a paste of the following ingredients, and smear with a piece of lath (smoothed off on one end so that it will not irritate the tongue) well back on the tongue: About two teaspoonfuls of the paste every three hours. Chlorate of potash, 3 ounces; salicylate of soda, 2 ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, ½ ounce; powdered camphora, 1 ounce; powdered liquorice root, 2 ounces. Make into a stiff paste with molasses. Well stir in the ingredients.

SURFEIT

Mare was all right in the morning. In half an hour her body was covered with lumps of different sizes. These disappeared in less than 24 hours, but she is again affected.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is called surfeit, or net-the rash. Give her a purgative of 8 drams of aloes and 1 dram ginger and follow up with 1½ ozs. of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week.

RHUBARB GONE TO SEED

How can I prevent rhubarb from going to seed? I have a patch of rhubarb about 50 feet by 200 feet, and it is all going to seed this year. I have tried cutting the tops or heads off, but it only grows into a sort of hollow tube and shoots out again, and it is as bad as ever.

W. W. P.

Ans.—Rhubarb, when down for a number of years, runs largely to seed stems in a favorable growing season. The only remedy we know is to cut off or pull up the seed stem. No doubt you did not cut off close enough to the crown. We would advise that you set out a new patch this fall or next spring.

OVER-DISTENTION OF STOMACH

Cow due to calve in three weeks was bloated for a week. She became so bad that she had to be taken in and dosed with medicine. Finally, I was obliged to relieve her by tapping. Instead of gas, about four pailfuls of hot water was ejected with more or less force. The cow now appears to be getting better,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

Here Is Strength

With strength and health as the sole foundation, many a man has built fame and fortune. For lack of it, many a budding genius has passed into oblivion, many high hopes have been shattered, many hours of misery spent. The world is full of half-sick, half-well, half-successful men, any one of whom could become a power in life with vigorous strength as a fundamental asset—could find happiness where he now sees nothing but gloom.

I CAN RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH

There is no medicine, no mystery, no magic in my treatment. It is founded on the great basic truth that electricity is the motive power of the human body, and that effort causes an expenditure of this power.

Success is possible in this world to any man who has the energy to strive for what he wants. A man without strength has no inclination to work. The vital energy of the human body is electricity. This has been proven. The way to become strong, to keep strong, and to stimulate ambition is to give your body a charge of electricity every day giving you a good reserve fund of vitality to draw on.

The newest device for electrifying the human body is the Dr. Sanden Hercules Body Battery, composed of series of cells arranged in the form of a girdle, to be worn comfortably about the body at night while you sleep. It is the most convenient, most comfortable, and most effective means of applying galvanic electricity for curative purposes.

FREE UNTIL CURED

In order that every sufferer may have a chance to prove its merits I now offer this famous Appliance on trial for two months, not to be paid for unless you are cured. If, if you prefer to deal for cash you get a discount.

This Belt cures to stay cured, Weakness of any kind, whether in the nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver, or Kidneys; also Rheumatism, pains in the Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Constipation, and all troubles where new life and strength is needed.

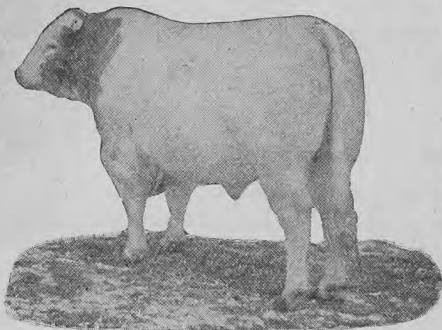
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Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office hours, 9 to 6.

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ADMIRAL CHESTERFIELD

Golden West Stock Farm

After having used Admiral Chesterfield for 4 years at the head of our herd, we now offer him for sale. He is 6 years of age, true and vigorous, and a stock getter that has proved himself. His stock this year made the highest price at the Regina Bull Sale and a bull of his get won Grand-Championship at Regina.

Our females are now in good condition and a few are for sale.

P. M. Bredt & Sons

EDENWOLD

Via Balgonie, SASKATCHEWAN

4 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 4

High class herd headers, extra well bred, choice individuals, 2 reds and 2 roans, all yearlings. One choice rich roan yearling bull from Imp. Sire and Dam, 4 bull calves 8 to 12 months old. Females all sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jet. Station.

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from oneto three year old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers.

Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

Shorthorn Dairy Cows

\$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers.

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S. Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

Scotch Shorthorns and Berkshire Pigs

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle of choice merit. The herd is headed by the imported bull, Baron's Voucher. The females are richly bred, being direct descendants of imported stock. A number of winning Berkshire pigs off prize winning stock for sale.

C. F. LYALL

STROME, ALTA.

Glenalmond Stock Farm



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd now

headed by Jilt Stamford. This bull won second at Dominion fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon fair 1908. Several bulls the get of my Championship bull Allister, for sale. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Dalmeny strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pairs headed by the first and second prize Cockerels at Provincial Poultry show Regina 1909. Eggs for sale.

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Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

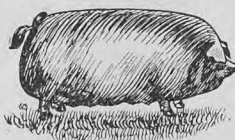
Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM

HERD OF

Poland Chinas



In this herd will be found America's best Strains of Blood. I have spared no labor or money to get this Best Blood, and Best Hogs; an inspection of my herd will be convincing. I have between 50 and 60 to select from of May and June farrowing. Both sexes for sale with pedigrees.

J. M. STONE & Sons Davidson, Sask.



CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

F. G. JAMES

Bowmanville Ont.

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.

We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

though the medicine acted very slightly. What was the matter?

A. S. W.

Ans.—Your cow had evidently had free access to water, and had drunk to excess, thereby causing over-distention of the stomach and possibly paralysis of that organ. The tapping relieved the distention, and undoubtedly was the means whereby her life was saved.

BOG SPAVIN ON COLT

A year-old colt has an enlargement on the hock joint which appears to be a bog spavin. This enlargement only came on about a month or six weeks ago. Advise me what to do in order to remove it, or if there is a possibility of it going away without treatment?

E. A.

Ans.—We would advise letting the treatment of this case go until fall as there are always better results when treated in cool weather. If the enlargement is still there in the fall, apply a blister, which may be repeated in three weeks if necessary. For blistering use powdered cantharides, 2 drams; biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; vaseline, 3 ounces. Mix. Clip off the hair over the enlargement, and well rub in the ointment for twenty minutes. Tie his head up so that he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours, then wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear the parts with vaseline. He may then be allowed to lie down. Yes, it may disappear without treatment. In colts these swellings of synorial membranes frequently go away.

GOSSIP

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSES

An English Shire breeder who has recently been visiting the horse breeding districts of France and Belgium writes interestingly to a British Exchange, on the horse interests of these countries, and points out to British breeders the reason for the popularity of the Percheron and Belgian with foreign buyers.

The Percherons are bred in the Department of La Perche, in the southern part of Normandy, a lovely country with grazing land unsurpassed, if equalled, in the world, and this excellent pasture is evident in the whole of the stock reared there. For some time this region has been the happy hunting ground of the foreign buyer, the centre being Nogent, and here foregather at almost every season of the year scores of men in search of the famous draft horse. Nogent is the headquarters of the Percheron Stud Book, and practically the whole of the Department of La Perche is given to the raising of the Percheron horse, none of which are emasculated, except it be through vice or blemish. Our informant is a gentleman who has visited the locality during every month of the year, and has already made four trips during 1909.

In summer American buyers are there in great numbers, but all the year round representatives of various nationalities are to be found here, thus creating a continuous trade. Some countries, such as Spain, will take the smaller-sized horses for breeding for military purposes, whilst the States take the larger-framed and bigger-boned ones; so that breeders find a market for all classes of their stock. Hundreds of first-class Percheron mares have been, and are still being, shipped, until, with the increasing demand, it is becoming a serious question for the breeders regarding the future supply. The matter of price, too, is of great significance, 2,500 francs (\$500) being the minimum figure for a two-year-old colt, aged horses (from three to five years old) commanding very stiff prices and being exceedingly hard to buy. A noteworthy fact is that in France no stallion is allowed to travel until certified by a Government Commission to be sound, and this certificate of soundness also entitles the owner to a Government subsidy. In this way is horse breeding encouraged across the Channel.



A ruffed grouse or a ruffed she bear, whatever you meet you are prepared if your gun is loaded with *Dominion Ammunition*. The new *Dominion System* of inspection insures you against emergencies. Every single cartridge or shot shell of present product is *Guaranteed Sure*. *Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.*

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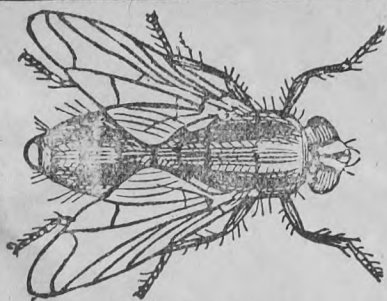
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The primary teacher placed on the board a drawing intended to represent a worm, and wrote beneath for a reading lesson: 'This is a worm; do not step on it.'

'Now,' she said, 'who will read the story for us?' A dozen pairs of eyes looked intently at the words, some little brows wrinkled momentarily in the struggle, and tiny Mabel's face cleared with a smile as her hand went up; and then she read: 'Thith ith a warm doughnut; thtep on it.'

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps

Nearly every one is troubled with bowel complaint during the summer months. But, do they know what to do to cure it. Thousands do, many don't.

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Extract of
Wild Strawberry
WILL DO IT!

It has been on the market 64 years, and is universally used in thousands of families.

There are many imitations of this sterling remedy, so do not be led into taking something "just as good" which some unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking.

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Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

What is the reason for the Percheron's popularity? There is no doubt it is on account of their general adaptability for other climates. They are especially uniform in type, and are consistently dark greys and blacks, not 1 per cent. being of other colors. Their chief characteristics are that they are possessed of great hardness of constitution, with a manageable disposition, are easily handled, have big, blue, hard feet, plenty of bone, are devoid of grease and all superfluous hair, and big of muscle. For weight they are most deceptive, scaling much more than appearances would suggest, and moreover they are of inherent soundness.

In other parts of France there are other breeds of draft horses, such as the Boullanaise, the Nevenais, and the Old Norman or grey stallion, the latter being popular years ago, but his day has gone on account of his lightness of color. These breeds are not exported to any extent nowadays, although they had their day of prosperity, and each has its separate stud book. They have none of them the neatness of formation of the Percheron.

An express run of about four and a half hours takes one from Paris to Brussels, and into the country of the Belgian horse, a more scattered area than that of La Perche, and the animals are not so easy of access. Belgians are bred practically throughout the whole of Belgium and parts of Flanders, and an up-to-date horse of this class shows more of the characteristics of the Shire, in the way of color, formation, and disposition. Yet here again we find him more popular with the foreign buyer, because one discovers in him a weighty horse, big-boned, active, with enormous breechings, and devoid of hair on the legs. The grandest lot of draft horses, and suitable for any country or climate, which our informant has seen together was to be held at the recent Brussels Show. About 700 were catalogued, all of a uniform type, scores of aged stallions weighing over an English ton with easily a foot or more of bone, and legs showing none of the characteristics of malindors and grease, which is the foreigners' bete noir.

It is not too much to reiterate that breeders of draught horses must study quality and hair before they can expect to attract the foreigner to any extent, and when we can get limbs as devoid of hair as a Percheron or a Belgian, we may look forward to being in the same happy position which the breeders of those two countries occupy. Not with a stinted market, but with a demand which almost exceeds the supply, and which must of necessity enhance prices. Let the sceptic take a trip into the breeding districts of the Percheron and Belgian horse, and he will get an eye-opener as to what the American demand alone is worth for a popular horse.

MILLET SMUT

During the past year a fungous disease of millet appeared at various places in Iowa. The botanical section of the Iowa Experiment Station found upon investigation that the disease was millet smut, a trouble very common in the millet-growing sections of Europe. It was probably imported to this country in seed brought from Germany. Professor Pammel finds that the disease can be prevented by soaking the seed for two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin to forty-five gallons of water.

A full account of this disease, together with other fungous diseases affecting millet, wheat, oats, beans, and melons, is given in Bulletin No. 104, of the Iowa Experiment Station.

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING

As many people are killed or injured, and an immense amount of property destroyed by lightning every year, Professor Henry, of the United States Weather Bureau, thinks more attention should be given to protection from lightning. The professor has recently prepared a paper on this subject, and it has been published as Farmers' Bulletin No. 367 of the United States Department of Agriculture. In explaining what lightning is and how to prevent buildings from

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CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEK, Evergreen, Ill.

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**19 Head—Stallions, and Mares in Foal,
Yearlings and Colts.**

Having other business interests that demand my attention, I will, on September 1st next, offer my entire Clydesdale Stud at auction.

Headed by my great breeding horse, Eureka Prince, Grandson of Baron's Pride, and the big Sir Everard horse, Bute Baron.

The mares are a selected lot of big, good quality mares and all are safe in foal.

Sale will take place on my farm, Lot 3, Con. 2, Township of Chatham, adjoining the city limits and less than half an hour's walk from Post Office.

Sale will begin at 1.30 p.m., September 1st, 1909. Six months credit on bankable paper. 5% discount for cash. For further particulars and catalogue, address

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you ought to get strong. The world needs healthy, robust women. Every sick person is a drag not only upon herself but upon the whole community as well. Health is the all-important requirement. Therefore you owe it to the world to become healthy, active and strong.

Nature usually sends a warning of coming trouble—

A Chill, a Headache A Backache, a Pallor

—some symptom to tell of the approach of a break-down. Do you heed these warnings? Do you know that an ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure? There is an infallible remedy right at hand which, if taken in time, will not only prevent disease from securing a foothold, but will so tone and strengthen the body as to make it immune against the many diseases which are at all times ready to assail it. Take

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which have for sixty years enjoyed the greatest of reputations as a family medicine, which old and young could take with perfect safety and feel secure in its efficiency. There is nothing like Beecham's Pills for the cleansing of the body, the strengthening of the muscles, the toning of the nerves and the stimulating of the blood. They will clear your brain, develop your powers, and fit you to take your proper place as wives and mothers.

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Mr. W. L. Flemington, Lumsden, Sask., writes as follows:

Dear Sirs, — It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a godsend that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailments of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much for it has made my body a pleasure to own.

Hundreds of men are writing me letters like this, men who have been cured right in your own neighborhood. Let me furnish you their names, so that you can talk to them personally.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

If you feel tired and stupid, with no ambition to get out and hustle; if you have spells of despondency and a desire to give up the fight, you need new energy. The race is to the strong. Show me a failure and I'll show you a weakling, lacking in courage, strength and ambition, three essentials to the make-up of a successful man.

I can take a man like that and pump new energy into his body while he sleeps, and in a few weeks' time transform him into a giant in strength and courage. It is proven that energy and electricity are one and the same thing. If you lack this energy you can get it only by filling your nerves with electricity. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt does this. Wear it while you sleep. Feel its invigorating stream of electric life in your nerves, its vitalizing spark in your blood. You wake up in the morning full of new life, new energy and courage enough to tackle anything.

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being struck, he gives an instructive elementary discussion of electricity, conductors and nonconductors, positive and negative electrification, and electricity in thunder storms.

It is the practical part of this paper, however, which will appeal most strongly to the farmers of the country. Professor Henry shows how lightning rods that are "inexpensive yet effective" may be put up by anybody. The following is his list of the necessary materials: Enough galvanized iron telegraph wire to serve for the rod, a pound of galvanized-iron staples to hold the wire in place, a few connecting tees, and a pound of aluminum paint. He says: "While iron is not so good a conductor as copper, it is less likely to cause dangerous side flashes, and it also dissipates the energy of the lightning flash more effectively than does the copper." The methods of putting up the rods is explained and illustrated.

GREAT CLYDESDALE STALLION

Writing from Brandon recently, W. J. McCallum, owner of Lord Scott, the great prizewinning Clydesdale stallion, states that he has refused over \$5,000 for his horse. Several parties have talked business, but it is expected that Lord Scott will remain in Western Canada. A tempting offer also has been made to get him back to Scotland. That he is one of the finest specimens of Clydesdale horseflesh in Canada is evidenced by these offers and by his winning at leading shows.

THE SWIFTEST CREATURE

Covering 1,600.05 yards a minute, a homing pigeon, on July 12, flew from North Bay, Ontario, to Baltimore. It was 510 miles in an air line, and the total time was 9 hours and 17 minutes 486 birds were liberated. The record for 500 miles is 1,705.62 yards a minute.

Racing pigeons are the fleetest of all creatures. They have maintained a speed of a mile and a half a minute for a hundred miles, and they have flown 700 miles between the rising and setting of the sun.

The bird that made the 700-mile record on the day of toss was "Wilkins," owned by W. J. Lautz. The average speed was 1,546.97 yards a minute. Three other birds covered the distance. The four were blown home by an 80-mile-an-hour wind in their tail feathers. That record will probably stand for all time, as weather conditions were unexampled over all the course.

A hundred-mile record was established in 1900 by a bird who clipped off 2,511.87 yards a minute. That is at the rate of a mile and one-half a minute.

Pigeons have flown a thousand miles back to the home loft. In 1904 a bird covered that distance in 5 days, 2 hours and 15 minutes, proving "how unerring is the mysterious homing instinct that will drive them across a continent without swerving. But the test is no more true sport than a six-day bicycle race. The birds simply hurl themselves against time and space till they are played out. They can never race again."

The perfect pigeon-racing distance is 500 miles. The racing bird weighs from twelve to fourteen ounces, and measures eleven to twelve inches in length from tip of tail to beak. It stands strongly, is full-chested, and has broad flight feathers, well protected by secondary feathers.

The racer rises into the air with heavy, slow wing pulsations, then once poised over the starting-point, there is a swift, shorter beat, and then the time is hit up to the "third and permanent wing rhythm, rapid and steady as a pulse beat, which sees them homed before dark."

They fly 300 feet high over land, but low over water. Their enemies as they fly are wind, rain, gunners, and hawks. They do all their flying between sunrise and sunset. If caught out overnight, they fend for themselves till dawn.

The homing instinct is lifelong. During the Franco-Prussian War the Germans caught a homing pigeon which was on its way into beleaguered Paris. The bird was kept prisoner for ten years. It was then released and immediately returned to its old home.

Palpitation of the Heart.

One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or a "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cracker Pie.—Bake crusts same as for lemon pie, then roll two soda biscuits, pour over them one cup boiling water, add a small cup of sugar, a teaspoon of essence of lemon, one-half teaspoon tartaric acid, add the beaten yolks of two eggs to the above mixture and cook in a dish till thick. Then fill into crust. (With the beaten whites sweetened with sugar on top set back in the oven till brown. This is a good substitute for lemon pie.)

System Poisoning CONSTIPATION

Do not be satisfied with temporary relief—Cleanse the system and make cure lasting with DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Constipation begins with the bowels but it does not end there.

You must also consider the way it effects the liver, the kidneys, the digestive system and, in fact, the whole human body.

Headaches, backaches, aching limbs, indigestion, biliousness, kidney derangements and the most serious diseases imaginable often have their beginning with constipation of the bowels.

There is one treatment which has a direct and combined action on the bowels, the liver and the kidneys and gets these organs into good working order in remarkably quick time, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They afford relief quickly, but they do more than that. They positively cure constipation, and insure lasting regularity of the bowels by setting the liver right.

Policeman Peter C. Morris, 10 Wascana Ave., Toronto, Ont., states:

"I was troubled for years with habitual constipation and have spent considerable in so-called remedies and can gladly say that I have been completely cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and shall be pleased to personally recommend them to any person who wishes to interview me."

It scarcely seems wise to trifle with medicines, which merely afford temporary relief, when, by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, you not only get prompt relief but also a thorough cleansing of the whole excretory system and lasting benefits by the restoration of the health and activity of the liver.

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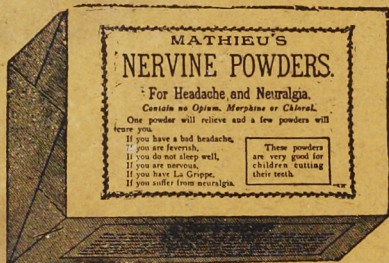
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WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

GOSSIP

A fine Holstein bull has been sold by W. LeRoi Ferguson, of Edmonton, to John Fisk, of Gladys, Alta. The animal was shipped recently.

* * *

An international agricultural exhibition will be held at Buenos Ayres from June 3rd to July 31st, 1910, in celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Argentine Republic.

ORCHARD'S TAMWORTHS

Prominent among the live-stock displays at Killarney Fair was a fine herd of Tamworths from the pens of Frank Orchard, of Graysville. Mr. Orchard's animals have won many prizes this season, and much is being done to show that hog-raising is profitable in Western Canada.

IMPORTANCE OF WELL-BRED SIRE

A letter from Alex. Galbraith & Sons, of De Kalb, Ill., reads: The reports of the recent fairs at Winnipeg and Brandon furnish the most convincing proof of the inestimable value of first-class sires to a community.

When that grand Clydesdale stallion, Woodend Gartly, died at Brandon Fair four years ago, the Napinka Syndicate sustained a heavy, and what seemed an irreparable loss; but with commendable pluck and judgment they came back to us and purchased Show King as a successor. The results have proved highly satisfactory, he having turned out an excellent and most prolific sire. At the recent Fair at Brandon, King's Own, one of Show King's sons, not only won first prize in his class, thereby beating his stable companion, Evergrand, the Winnipeg winner and a high-class imported horse, but he won the championship as best Canadian-bred stallion of any age. Show Queen, a yearling filly by same sire, won first prize both at Winnipeg and Brandon. Another filly won second prize at Winnipeg and third at Brandon, while a trio won the special prize at Winnipeg for best three colts one sire. Surely this is a great record for so young a horse as Show King.

The owners of Concord at Hartney have been equally fortunate in securing a horse that not only was good enough to win the highest honors of the show-ring himself, but whose stock are now distinguishing themselves also. His three-year-old daughter, Nannie of Monteith, has already won several championships, and at the recent Brandon Fair beat the well-known Lady Montrose Ronald, one of the best young things ever shown in Canada. Nannie of Monteith also captured the special over all Canadian-bred females. Another daughter of Concord won second place in yearling mare class, while in two-year-old stallions, Mr. Scharff's black Concord colt took second to King's Own. The produce of Lord Shapely, an International first-prize winner, owned by Messrs. Wishart & Brown, at Portage la Prairie, are also very promising. A yearling colt and a yearling filly got by him each won second prize in their respective classes at Winnipeg in strong competition, and there are others equally good still to be heard from. These results are naturally most gratifying to us as importers of these stallions, and go to show the necessity of buyers seeing that the horses they select are not only high-class themselves, but are well bred on both sides. Some other stallions of equal prominence in the show-ring, and in one instance of conspicuous prominence, have, for want of necessary back breeding, utterly failed to give results by reproducing their own merits.

We are also gratified to know that the Shire stallion, Royal John, and the Percheron stallion, Albany, both from our stud, were each good enough to again win in their respec-

tive classes at Brandon. Albany has been doing stud service for seven years and proved a most satisfactory breeder, while Royal John is considered the best Shire horse ever seen in the Northwest.

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION

Attention of readers is directed to the advertisement of J. J. Hales, Chatham, Ont. On Wednesday, Sept. 1st, Mr. Hales will offer at auction, at Chatham, Ont., a selected lot of 21 imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales, mares and colts. In the offering are individuals sired by some of the leading Clydesdale stallions of the present day, such sires as Baron's Pride, Sir Everard, Royal Chief, The Real Mackay, and others equally as well known to Clydesdale breeders.

The stallions to be offered include such individuals as Eureka Prince (imp.) 7811 13466, and Bute Baron (imp.) 11642, Vol. 25 S. Eureka Prince is a grandson of Baron's Pride, imported by Jno. A. Turner, Calgary, and O. Sorby, Guelph. He weighs close to 1,800 lbs., and has been used on the road all this season. Bute Baron was bred by Alex. McIntyre, Dunwallen, Rothesay, Scotland. He was sired by Sir Everard, and is bred on practically the same lines as Baron's Pride; they are both by Sir Everard, and while Baron's Pride's dam was by Springhill Darnley, Bute Baron's 2nd dam was by the same horse, and his 1st dam by the famous Prince Lawrence, one of the greatest horses of his day, and she herself was a noted prize-winning mare and the dam of the noted fillies, Rosenthal and Rosiland, both Scottish prize-winners of note. Bute Baron is also full brother to the noted breeding horse, Sir Everest. He is a magnificent specimen of Clydesdale, standing 17½ hands and weighing close to a ton. The mares were all selected with an eye to their own individual merit as well as to their breeding, and most of them have already proven their quality as brood mares. All horses, except stallions, are out on grass and will be sold in their natural pasture condition, not covered with a couple of inches of show-yard fat. Every horse will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Every mare in the offering is considered safe in foal, as they were bred early and had the strictest attention up to the ninth week.

Certificates of registration in Scottish and Canadian studbooks will be furnished with each animal.

HANDLING WHEAT ABROAD

London has no elevators, and never has had, although it buys more wheat than any other city. It has six million mouths to feed, so that the grain is devoured as fast as it arrives. To give bread to London would take the entire crop of India or Siberia. Neither are there any elevators of any importance in Paris, Berlin or Antwerp. Whatever wheat arrives at these cities is either hurried to the mill or reshipped. Wheat is too precious in Europe to be stored for a year or two years. Rotterdam has one elevator only, and of moderate size. Neither Odessa nor Sulina has any of large proportions, for the reason that in Odessa the labor unions have an unconquerable prejudice against elevators, and in Sulina the grain is held only a short time, and then forwarded elsewhere. This Sulina, as a glance at the map of Europe will show, is the loneliest of all the wheat cities. It stands on a heap of gravel at the mouth of the Danube—an oasis of human life in a vast marshy wilderness. The children born there have never seen a railway; but 1,400 ships leave the stone docks of Sulina every year laden with enough wheat to feed London, Paris, and Berlin. To find the exact reverse of Sulina, we must go to Buenos Ayres—the premier wheat city of South America and the gayest of them all. Built up at first by the cattle trade, and now depending mainly upon wheat, this superb city has now become the topmost pinnacle of South-American luxury and refinement. It has several new elevators, erected by the railway companies.

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